

Hernu Resigns, Aide Is Dismissed In Greenpeace Case



Charles Hernu

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Defense Minister Charles Hernu resigned Friday after being confronted with mounting signs that French intelligence agents were linked to the sinking of a Greenpeace ship in New Zealand and had covered up their role during an official inquiry.

Also Friday, France's external intelligence chief, Vice Admiral Pierre Lacoste, was dismissed after he refused to answer Mr. Hernu's written questions about French activities in New Zealand, government officials said.

President Francois Mitterrand said he had accepted the defense minister's resignation with "sadness, regret and gratitude."

He noted that they had been friends for more than 30 years and thanked Mr. Hernu for "having directed with honor and competence the Ministry of Defense."

Mr. Mitterrand appointed Paul Quilès, minister of transport, urban development and housing, to replace Mr. Hernu. Jean Auroux, deputy transport minister, took over from Mr. Quilès.

Mr. Quilès was instructed by Prime Minister Laurent Fabius to continue an investigation of the secret service's "shortcomings" begun by Mr. Hernu. Government sources said Mr. Quilès was asked to submit his report within a week.

Admiral Lacoste's refusal to answer questions seemed to many commentators to imply French guilt in the bombing of the Greenpeace ship. The admiral said that any information he divulged might endanger French agents.

Diplomats and French commentators said Mr. Hernu's resignation was one of the most serious political blows that Mr. Mitterrand has suffered in his four years as president. It was the latest development in a scandal which, they said, has undermined France's credibility, jeopardized the Socialist's relations with the military and hurt the ruling party's political prospects.

By resigning, Mr. Hernu, who oversaw the country's foreign intelligence, appeared to be accepting the blame for having failed to get a full account of his services' activities in recent weeks.

He said he had finally determined that "officials of my ministry hid the truth from me," and added, "That I cannot accept."

Mr. Hernu has denied ordering the destruction of the Rainbow Warrior, the Greenpeace flagship. A photographer for the ecological movement died in the July 10 sinking.

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U.K. Invites 2 in PLO to Attend Talks

Reuters

AQABA, Jordan — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain said Friday that she had invited two senior members of the Palestine Liberation Organization to talks in London in "a fresh step in the Middle East peace process."

The move, which the prime minister said was aimed at facilitating a greater U.S. role in peace negotiations, was said to be the first at such a high level between the British government and PLO officials.

It was immediately condemned by Jewish leaders in Britain. [Israel said Friday that the meeting would not advance the cause of peace, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv.]

[A Foreign Ministry spokesman said such initiatives "encourage extremist elements and aggravate the conflict." Earlier in the week, Israel condemned British arms sales to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.]

Mrs. Thatcher identified the two Palestinians as Elia Khoury, an Anglican bishop, and Mohammed Milhem, the former mayor of the West Bank town of Hebron. Both are members of the PLO executive committee.

"We know them to be men of peace," Mrs. Thatcher said. "We know they are opposed to terrorism and violence."

The men will join two Jordanian officials, Deputy Prime Minister Abdul-Wahab al-Majali and Foreign Minister Taher al-Masri, for a meeting in London with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the foreign secretary.

Analysts said the meeting, which is expected to take place next month, signaled a major shift in Britain's attitude to the PLO.

Mrs. Thatcher said her decision was based on a desire to promote King Hussein's peace initiative and help the United States take a similar step. She said the U.S. government had been informed of plans for the talks.

The peace process has been delayed, Mrs. Thatcher said, by problems in arranging a meeting between a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Richard W. Murphy, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East.

Mrs. Thatcher's announcement came after two days of talks with King Hussein, who has been trying most of the year to revive peace negotiations. It reflected a readiness to go much further than Washington has been prepared to go in dealing with the PLO, analysts said.

The United States, which does

House Panel Rejects Reagan Policy, Approves Import Quota on Textiles

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The congressional rebellion against President Ronald Reagan's trade policies has accelerated with approval by a House subcommittee of legislation that would reduce American imports of textiles and apparel by up to 40 percent.

The action came as Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House, issued a statement attacking Mr. Reagan's trade posture and accusing him of "being willing to preside over the de-industrialization of America."

The caucus of House Democrats also adopted a resolution Thursday directing House committees to report legislation by the end of October that would overhaul the nation's trade policy.

The textile bill was approved in a voice vote by the trade subcommittee

of the Ways and Means Committee. Staff members said the bill, which is due for a vote by the full committee next week, could cause a rollback of imports to 25 to 40 percent below current levels.

The textile quota would fall most heavily on 12 producing areas, each of which accounts for more than 1.25 percent of the American market. The top three exporters are Taiwan, with 13.64 percent of the American market; South Korea, with 11.16 percent; and Hong Kong, with 10.55 percent. The others are China, Japan, Pakistan, Indonesia, India, the Philippines, Thailand, Brazil and Singapore.

Mr. Reagan has denounced the measure as protectionist and threatened to veto it. Mr. O'Neill predicted, however, that the legislation would "sail through the House" in coming weeks, and Senate Republicans are also eager to

move their version of the bill as quickly as possible.

Republicans in both the House and the Senate have joined Democrats in arguing that Mr. Reagan has not moved quickly enough to deal with the trade imbalance, which could reach \$150 billion this year. Accordingly, they are working feverishly to produce their own trade proposals and to steal a share of the political credit from the Democrats.

Mr. O'Neill said that the House probably could muster enough votes to override a veto on the textile bill, but he conceded that the prospects of overriding in the Senate were in doubt.

The Massachusetts Democrat commented that the "awesome power" of the president could be brought to bear on Republican lawmakers if Mr. Reagan faced an

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Rescue workers in central Mexico City swarmed over a building toppled by the earthquake to search for survivors.



Firefighters move to battle flames at a popular tourist hotel, the Regis, which collapsed during the earthquake.



One of the many victims of the heavy destruction in central Mexico City is helped to safety by a team of rescuers.

Death Toll Rises to 1,000 In Earthquake In Mexico City

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — New tremors shook central Mexico on Friday as rescuers in the devastated capital dug frantically through scores of collapsed buildings in search of survivors.

The toll of dead in Thursday's earthquake surpassed 1,000. Two Mexico City newspapers, quoting unidentified city officials, estimated that 3,000 had died in the capital and that 300 were killed elsewhere in Mexico.

Mayor Ramon Aguirre said that about 1,000 bodies had been recovered and that at least 1,000 people remained trapped in the ruins of about 250 multi-story buildings throughout the city.

He said 5,000 injured had been treated at hospitals and 4,000 homeless people were being sheltered in emergency centers.

President Miguel de la Madrid declared a state of emergency and three days of national mourning. Schools, universities, banks, government buildings, cinemas and night clubs were ordered closed.

The sale of liquor was banned. Seven major downtown hotels and 11 government buildings, as well as countless smaller buildings, were flattened. Dozens of other buildings still standing were in danger of collapsing and might have to be razed.

Tens of thousands of emergency volunteers, using picks, heavy construction equipment or bare hands, clawed through the rubble in search of survivors, occasionally with success. A young man was lifted from the ruins of a hotel in central Mexico City on Friday after being buried 26 hours in the debris.

Mexico City and four coastal states, Colima, Guerrero, Jalisco and Michoacán, were hardest hit by the earthquake.

The tremor measured 7.8 on the open-ended Richter scale of ground motion, making it the strongest to hit Mexico since 1973. A series of aftershocks, in the 4 to 5 Richter range, have followed, the strongest occurring shortly after 7 A.M. Friday.

"It's like a big monster," said a rescue worker, Juan Carlos Christy, outside a destroyed hotel. "It's like being bombed or in a war."

"We know there are people in there, we know," a soldier said as he stood outside a badly damaged

apartment building. "But it's just too weak and smoky and we just can't go in there."

Children wandered the streets, crying and calling out for their parents.

The newspapers Excelsior and El Universal said city officials estimated that 3,000 people had died in the capital.

From 110 to 150 people were killed in Jalisco state, 100 miles (160 kilometers) northwest of the capital, and about 1,500 were injured, a fire lieutenant, Juan Manuel Sanchez, said from the state capital of Guadalajara. In Michoacán state, 30 people were reported

It was only a matter of time before a major earthquake struck where it did. Page 2.

killed when two hotels collapsed at the beach resort of Playa Azul.

The Mexico City television station Televisa said 10,000 soldiers had been deployed in the city of 18 million to prevent looting and to keep people away from buildings still in danger of collapse.

Thousands of people spent the night outside because they had no homes to return to or feared buildings still standing might collapse. Temporary shelters were set up in offices and public buildings.

Buildings and cranes removed mountains of broken concrete, bricks and glass. Mayor Aguirre said 50,000 workers were taking part in clean-up and rescue operations. Hour by hour, more bodies were being pulled out.

Gas and power lines snapped by the earthquake touched off dozens of fires, some of which were still burning Friday.

Half the capital was blacked out Thursday night. But power was being gradually being restored Friday, along with some telephone service. Officials said water supplies would be irregular for at least three days.

Mexico City's airport was closed while officials checked for possible cracks in the runways, but was opened on Friday.

Radio stations broadcast appeals every few minutes for surgical instruments, blood, medical supplies.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Koreas Hold First Family Reunions

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

SEOUL — One hundred fifty-one North Koreans entered South Korea at the Demilitarized Zone on Friday for a three-day visit to Seoul that will include the first reunions of families that have been separated since the Korean War.

At the same time, 151 South Koreans crossed into North Korea en route to its capital, Pyongyang. The exchange, part of an evolving détente between the two hostile governments, is being sponsored by their Red Cross societies.

Officials exchanged words of friendship before crossing at the truce village of Panmunjom Friday morning. The South Korean delegation leader, Kim Sang Hyup, said passage "should never be blocked again." The leader of the North Korean group, Son Sung Pil, called it "a great event in the nation's history."

The North Korean delegation includes 50 former residents of Seoul, 50 folk art performers, 30 journalists and 21 support personnel. Brought to Seoul, 30 miles (48 kilometers) south of Panmunjom, in a convoy of buses and cars, they are staying at the Sheraton Walker Hill Hotel, a luxury tourist facility on the city's eastern outskirts.

On Saturday, some of the former Seoul residents are to be reunited with relatives. It will be the first such visits that the two sides, which maintain strict isolation from each other, have allowed since the Korean War began in 1950.

The exchange was the first tangible result of Red Cross negotiations that began in 1972 aimed at reunifying the 10 million on the Korean peninsula who are separated from relatives because of the war between Communist North Korea and the republic in the South.

No itinerary for the North Korean visitors in South Korea has been set, but sources said they will be allowed to meet with family members twice during their stay at a hotel in eastern Seoul.

Boesak Is Charged With Subversion After 3-Week Detention, Put on Bail

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — The Reverend Allan Boesak, a leading opponent of South Africa's racial segregation laws, was charged Friday with subversion for alleged attendance at anti-government meetings. He was released on strict bail conditions.

Mr. Boesak, one of the most prominent members of the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid coalition, was detained Aug. 27 on the eve of a march he planned to lead to demand freedom for Nelson Mandela, the black nationalist leader. Mr. Mandela, who has been in prison for 23 years, is serving a life term for treason.

Mr. Boesak, 39, president of the 70-million member World Alliance of Reformed Churches, was released on bail of 20,000 rand (\$8,000) by a magistrate's court in Malmesbury, a town 30 miles (about 50 kilometers) north of Cape Town.

He was ordered to surrender his passport, not to talk to reporters, not to address meetings, and not to organize or support consumer and school boycotts. He also was told to report to police daily and stay home overnight.

Mr. Boesak was charged Friday with four counts under the subversion section of the Internal Security Act. Conviction carries a maximum sentence of 25 years in prison. He had been detained without charge for three weeks.

André Dippenaar, the acting chief magistrate who presided at Mr. Boesak's hearing in Malmesbury, said that the charges involved anti-government meetings that Mr. Boesak allegedly attended this year charged by the group two years ago, but he held only an honorary position in it.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, President Pieter W. Botha said that opponents of his government were building a campaign to push him into talks with the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla movement. The group opposes apartheid, the legally forced system



The Reverend Allan Boesak after being released on bail.

Mr. Mandela is held, police broke up attempted marches, setting off rioting in Cape Town's black and mixed-race neighborhoods. More than three dozen people died in the unrest.

Church groups throughout the world had called on South Africa to charge Mr. Boesak or release him. He was the most prominent of the many members of the United Democratic Front to be formally charged in recent months. He helped found the group two years ago, but he held only an honorary position in it.

In Pretoria, meanwhile, President Pieter W. Botha said that opponents of his government were building a campaign to push him into talks with the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla movement. The group opposes apartheid, the legally forced system

of race separation under which South Africa's 5 million whites rule 24 million disenfranchised blacks.

Mr. Botha told the Transvaal congress of his ruling National Party that the African National Congress wants only to discuss the handing over of power to "an eventual socialist dictatorship, with all its lamentable consequences."

■ Pretoria Backs Rebels

The South African government said Friday for the first time publicly that it was supporting the Angolan rebel movement. Reuters reported from Pretoria.

In a statement in Pretoria, Defense Minister Magnus Malan said that South Africa aid to the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, headed by Jonas Savimbi, was "of a material, humanitarian and moral nature."

INSIDE

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ARTS/LEISURE

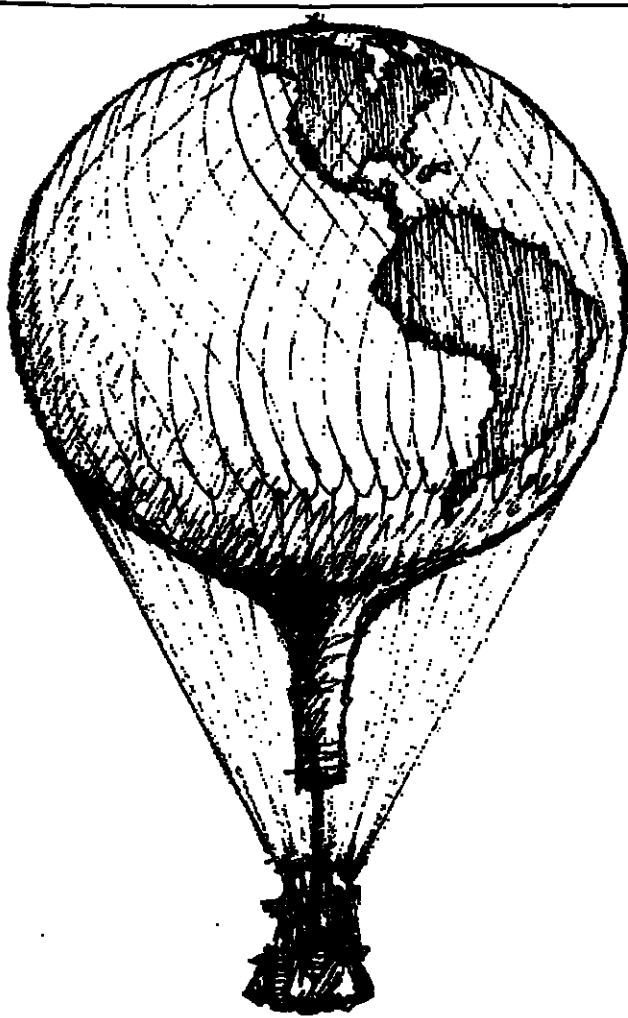
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SPORTS

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JAMES GORDON BENNETT BALLOON RACE

Geneva,
September 28/29, 1985

The world's most prestigious balloon race was created in 1906 by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., founder of the International Herald Tribune.

That year, a quarter of a million spectators watched sixteen gas-filled balloons from 6 countries rise from the Tuileries Gardens in Paris. The object of the race: fly the farthest distance before landing.

The rules haven't changed over the years, and the departure of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race from Geneva will be equally spectacular: an illuminated night take-off.

Eighteen balloons from 11 countries will participate. Held at the Centre Sportif in Vessy, just outside Geneva, the Saturday night take-off will be the highlight of a weekend of aeronautic events.

Admission: F.S. 10 valid for both days. For additional information, contact the International Herald Tribune in Paris, Tel. 747 12 65, ext. 4566, or Patrick Kearley in Geneva, Tel. 983 862.

Program

Friday, September 27 - Fireworks

10 p.m. - Fireworks launched from a hot-air balloon, Parc des Eaux-Vives.

Saturday, September 28 - Gordon Bennett Balloon Race Take-off

11 a.m. - Opening ceremony, Veteran Car Club Parade.

12 - 6 p.m. - Inflation of gas balloons for the Gordon Bennett Race. Tethered hot-air and gas balloon flights for the public. Flight demonstrations.

8 - 10 p.m. - Illuminated take-off of the 1985 Gordon Bennett Balloon Race.

Sunday, September 29 - Gordon Bennett

Flight Fiesta

8:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. - Mass ascension of hot-air balloons.

9 a.m. - 6 p.m. - Flight demonstrations: replica of the first hot-air balloon flight in 1783, hot-air balloon, stunt flying, miniature hot-air balloons, airplane and helicopter models, gliders, Manini acrobatic team. Tethered hot-air balloon flights for the public.

6 p.m. - Closing ceremony.

'It Was Just a Matter of Time'

Experts Say Earthquake Struck in High-Risk Area

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The earthquake that devastated parts of Mexico occurred in an area of frequent earthquake activity, where major quakes recur every 60 years or so, experts say. They indicated it was just a matter of time before the next one struck.

The quake occurred about 200 miles (320 kilometers) west of Mexico City, off Mexico's Pacific coast, where a small piece of the Earth's crust called the Cocos plate is being pushed underneath the coast of Mexico, said Craig Nicholson, a seismologist.

Mr. Nicholson, who works at Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geophysical Observatory in Palisades, New York, said Thursday that the Cocos plate had "been responsible for a number of large earthquakes that have occurred along the coast of Mexico."

Tom Boyd, another researcher at the observatory, said, "The area has a quake about every 60 years or so."

The Cocos plate had been jammed against another plate, or giant land mass, covering Mexico and the United States and had not moved for about 50 years, Mr. Boyd said.

"Enormous heat and pressure was built, and it was unleashed suddenly," he said.

From records of past earthquakes, seismologists have been able to identify "gaps" where new ones have not occurred for a number of years and are most likely to strike. The earthquake Thursday apparently was in such a gap.

Dr. Lynn R. Sykes of the Lamont-Doherty Observatory said the earthquake occurred " smack in the middle of one of the biggest gaps along that coast."

This one damaged Mexico City in a way that none of the others did because it was closer to the city than the other coastal earthquakes.

Dr. Christopher H. Scholz, also of the Lamont-Doherty Observatory, said the closest earthquakes to the gap in which Thursday's temblors occurred were in 1973, with a magnitude of 7.5 on the open-end



A policeman carrying an injured man in Mexico City.

ed Richter scale and another in 1979, with a magnitude of 7.6.

The gap method of earthquake prediction has been applied to a number of sectors along the eastern rim of the Pacific Ocean from Chile to Alaska and the Aleutian Islands. It has enabled seismologists to predict several earthquakes that have struck Alaska and the Oaxaca region of Mexico in recent years. The predictions, however, cannot be precise as to time.

Scientists expect to reap the most extensive data ever recorded for a major earthquake from Thursday's temblor as a result of measuring

equipment placed in Mexico's coastal region about nine months ago.

"We anticipated the quake," said James Brune of the University of California, "and we've got enough equipment there to say it will be the best-recorded major quake ever in terms of recording the motion waves."

In cooperation with the National University of Mexico, 30 measuring sites were selected last year in the state of Guerrero, where previous research at Mexico's National University had suggested the possibility of large earthquakes. (NYT, AP, LAT)

Oil Terminal Damaged in Iraq Raid on Kharg Island

MANAMA, Bahrain — Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal was heavily damaged in an Iraqi bombing raid, but was continuing operations. Gulf-based marine salvage and oil executives said Friday.

A North Korean supertanker, the Son Bong, was damaged in the Friday raid and was still on fire Friday, the sources said.

There were unconfirmed reports that another supertanker, the Liberian-registered 259,955-ton Atlanticos, also had been hit.

Iraqi officials said in Baghdad that the Kharg Island terminal had been destroyed. But shipping and oil executives in Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia said they believed that was an exaggeration.

[Crude oil prices rose from 10 to 15 cents a barrel on European spot markets Friday on early reports of the Kharg Island damage. Reuters reported Friday from London.]

Thursday's attack was the 10th, and most severe, Iraqi raid on Kharg since an Aug. 15 attack severely damaged a jetty on the eastern side of the island.

The shipping executives said they had received reports that "fireballs and black smoke" could be seen as far as 40 miles (64 kilometers) from Kharg. They said they knew that the Son Bong was on fire but could not tell whether the jetty was burning.

"But we have indications that the island is still operating," said an executive. He would not elaborate. Another shipping source based in Bahrain said: "The Iraqis and the Iranians are playing a cat-and-mouse game with the claims and counterclaims. It would take a lot for the island to be totally destroyed."

A Bahrain-based Japanese oil executive said the terminal had a loading capacity of seven million barrels and that if the worst of the Iraqi damage claims were true, "The Iraqis would still be able to pump two million or three million barrels a day for export."

WORLD BRIEFS

Deng Assails Vietnam on Cambodia

BEIJING (AP) — Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese leader, told Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore on Friday that Vietnam would continue to "gobble up" Cambodia despite an impression that Hanoi had taken a softer line, the official Xinhua news agency reported.

Beijing has said it will not normalize its relations with Hanoi until Vietnamese troops are withdrawn from Cambodia. The news agency said forces have been wiped out. He also characterized Vietnamese settlement in Cambodia as "even more vicious" than Israel's efforts to establish towns on the West Bank. China backs a three-part guerrilla coalition in Cambodia.

Diplomats said the remark was intended to rebut a banquet toast Thursday in which Mr. Lee appeared to hint that China should be more conciliatory on the issue. Mr. Lee has emphasized that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations seeks a political solution to Cambodia's troubles rather than a prolonged military conflict. He is visiting Beijing to promote further economic cooperation between China and Singapore.

Agca Boycotts Trial, Wants Meetings
ROME (AP) — Mehmet Ali Agca boycotted Friday the trial on the conspiracy to murder Pope John Paul II, demanding meetings with the pope and with the United Nations secretary-general. Under Italian law, a defendant may choose not to attend his trial.

"I boycott today's session to protest the silence of the Vatican," Mr. Agca said in a letter to Judge Severino Santapichi, who read it at the start of the session. "I want a new meeting with the pope, also with Perez de Cuellar," he added. Although the pope met with Mr. Agca in his Rome prison on Dec. 27, 1983, to forgive him, Mr. Agca has never met with Javier Perez de Cuellar, the UN leader.

Mr. Agca, who is serving a life sentence for shooting the pope on May 13, 1981, has turned state's evidence. His testimony has provided the basis for the trial of three Bulgarians and four Turks on charges of complicity in the attack on the pope. Mr. Agca is also being tried on a separate charge of illegally importing the pistol he used in the attack.

Bolivian Miners Refuse to End Strike
LA PAZ (AP) — Thousands of Bolivian mine workers defied back-to-work orders Friday after President Victor Paz Estenssoro decreed a state of siege, banished 144 strike leaders into internal exile and arrested hundreds of other union activists.

But rail service, long-distance telephone communications and oil pipeline deliveries resumed, indicating dwindling support for the 17-day general strike.

At least 520 union officials and strikers were arrested in predawn raids Thursday at union halls and workplaces. They were fasting to protest a wage freeze and other government measures to halt the world's highest annual inflation rate, 14,000 percent.

Churches Assail TV Sex and Violence

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Council of Churches said Friday that sex and violence on television foment "anti-social and aggressive behavior" that seriously threatens the quality of American life.

A special committee of the interdenominational group, releasing results of an investigation, recommended that the U.S. government act to protect the public from what it called "moral pollution" from a dominant influence in modern society.

With "excessive portrayals of violence" steadily increasing, "concerned citizens feel helpless before a media system that is seemingly out of control," the report said. It dealt with films and network and cable television, singing out television as "the most pervasive of all media." It said that the "vicious character" of program content can be reduced without crippling the industry's potential or profits or abridging legitimate freedom of expression.

De Lorean Indicted on Fraud Charges

DETROIT (AP) — A federal grand jury returned a 15-count indictment Friday against John Z. De Lorean, the former automaker, alleging that he defrauded investors of \$8.9 million. U.S. Attorney Joel M. Shere said.

The indictment charged Mr. De Lorean with racketeering and other federal crimes involving mail fraud, wire fraud, interstate transportation of stolen money, income tax evasion and causing false tax returns to be filed, Mr. Shere said.

Mr. De Lorean, who was acquitted in August 1984 of cocaine conspiracy charges, sought protection from creditors in 1982 under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act when his sports car company in North Ireland faced insolvency. The case was later converted to liquidation under Chapter 7 of the act.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan was scheduled to visit the Bethesda Naval Medical Center in Maryland on Friday for the first of what the White House called routine tests after his colon cancer surgery in July. (Reuters)

A Chinese Air Force pilot whose bomber crashed in South Korea last month arrived in Taiwan on Friday to claim political asylum. (Reuters)

U.K. Invites PLO Officials

(Continued from Page 1)

not recognize the PLO, has appeared skittish about a meeting with a joint delegation. But Mrs. Thatcher said it was necessary to get the process under way.

Neither of the PLO men named to take part in the London talks was on a preliminary list submitted by Jordan to the United States for inclusion in a joint delegation.

While lamenting that the peace process was moving too slowly, Mrs. Thatcher said she and King Hussein still differed on his desire for an international conference to discuss the Middle East that would include the Soviet Union.

The last talks between a British minister and a PLO leader were in Tunis in 1983 between Douglas Hurd, then a minister of state in the Foreign Office, and Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO's top foreign policy official.

In London, the Board of Deputies of British Jews, a lay organization that promotes Jewish interests, denounced Mrs. Thatcher's decision to invite the PLO members as a dangerous departure from her past pledges to fight terrorism.

Hernu Quits, Aide Dismissed Over Greenpeace Ship Affair

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ing of the ship in Auckland, New Zealand.

But no government explanation has been provided for French news accounts this week that put at least 10 French intelligence agents, including seven combat frogmen and their commander, in New Zealand at the time the ship was sabotaged.

Two French agents are in custody in New Zealand in connection with the sinking.

French reporters said Friday that Mr. Fabius had persuaded Mr. Mitterrand to approve Mr. Hernu's resignation in a meeting Thursday night, arguing that Mr. Hernu's resignation was politically indispensable.

They said it was the fourth time in two weeks that Mr. Fabius had sought the departure. They added that Mr. Mitterrand finally agreed to sacrifice Mr. Hernu to end the government's silence in the face of press disclosures.

In explaining why the government was slow in reacting to reports of French involvement, the newspaper Le Monde said Friday that Mr. Mitterrand had hesitated to confront Mr. Hernu because of their long friendship.

Recent government leaks in the press, Le Monde indicated, had been intended to provoke a crisis in which Mr. Mitterrand could say he had been acting under public pressure to challenge Mr. Hernu and the military.

The opposition has accused the Socialist government of running the intelligence services incompetently and of exposing France to ridicule.

By dismissing Admiral Lacoste, ordering a shake-up of the secret service and accepting the departure of Mr. Hernu, Mr. Mitterrand apparently hopes to halt the decline of his government's credibility over the affair, analysts said.

The president has been quoted as saying privately that "between intelligence-gathering and sabotage, there is a gulf, which should never have been crossed."

Bernard Thicot, a former De Gaulle aide who investigated the Greenpeace affair for the government, said in a report last month

Panel Backs Textile Import Quota

(Continued from Page 1)

embarrassing defeat on the textile issue.

The political momentum behind the textile bill is attracting potential amendments from lawmakers who want relief from foreign competition for other industries. Supporters of a proposal to limit shoe imports said they would try to add their measure to the textile bill in the House next week, and a similar amendment is expected in the Senate.

The textile issue has leaped to the forefront of the trade debate because U.S. manufacturers have been swamped by a "tremendous flood" of foreign imports in recent years, according to Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat who is on the trade subcommittee.

Industry sources say imports

have captured 50 percent of the textile and apparel market, up from 25 percent 10 years ago.

As a result, Mr. O'Neill said, "for the first time, management and the unions are working together" to support a bill setting quotas on textile imports.

Mr. Gephardt said the push for legislation had been enhanced by the fact that many of the countries now penetrating the U.S. textile market deliberately keep out American-made products. "We are not being treated with reciprocity by a number of countries," he said.

Democrats concede that they are promoting the issue partly for political reasons. Mr. Reagan's opposition to a textile bill gives voters the impression that "he doesn't seem to care about these people and their jobs," according to Rep-

resentative Tony L. Coelho of California.

Moreover, Mr. Coelho said, many of the workers whose jobs are affected by textile imports are white males living in Southern states, a voting group that has moved steadily toward the Republican Party in recent elections. "Basically, these people feel they have been taken advantage of by foreign nations," he added. "It's a wonderful issue for us."

From a political standpoint, Democrats say a veto by Mr. Reagan would only highlight the issue and make it even more profitable in terms of votes next year.

The president is expected within a week to announce steps he will take to strengthen exports and right unfair foreign trade practices and to echo his news conference warning earlier this week against a stampede toward protectionism.

Quarterly GNP Estimate Falls Short of Hopes

(Continued from Page 1)

the sharp increase in assemblies of automobiles contributed about 1 percentage point to the third-quarter growth rate.

"While stepped-up growth in output should bolster gains in employment and income during the months ahead, we still face serious economic challenges," Mr. Baldrige said. "Our manufacturing sector remains handicapped by a strong dollar and has yet to regain the vigor it displayed earlier in the expansion."

Other economists were less sanguine about the flash report, saying that the economy will have to grow at a 7.1-percent rate in the last three months for the Reagan administration to achieve its forecast for 3 percent growth for the year.

That growth rate is generally considered necessary to prevent unemployment from rising and to keep the federal budget deficit from growing further.

The flash estimate was below expectations, said Edward Yardeni, chief economist for Prudential Bache securities dealers.

The Commerce Department said it expects consumer and government spending to account for most of the increase in third-quarter growth. Business fixed investment, residential investment and net exports are expected to change little, the agency said. Business inventory investment, which fell in the second quarter, is also expected to decline in the third quarter.

Inflation, measured by the GNP fixed weights price index which measures changes in prices, is expected to increase 2.9 percent in the third quarter compared with 3.9 percent in the second, the Commerce Department said.

CHURCH SERVICES

PARIS
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America, Debtor Nation

The Commerce Department took official notice this week of a symbolic event in America's economic life. Some time a few months ago, it has now been confirmed, U.S. public and private investments abroad no longer exceeded the value of foreign holdings of the country's public and private assets. In that sense, America became a debtor nation.

Joining the ranks of the world's Micawbers has no immediate consequence for the American people. There is no debtor's prison for nations. The change in status should not cause the country to hold its head less high in the councils of nations, even if, as expected, the United States displaces Brazil as the world's largest debtor. Nor is it in any way likely that foreign investors will suddenly liquidate their U.S. holdings, leaving the United States scrambling to pay off its foreign debts.

The significance of the debt measure is that it takes broad account of the U.S. economic position vis-à-vis the rest of the world. As President Reagan suggested at his press conference on Tuesday, the merchandise trade deficit, the focal point of recent concern, does not tell the whole story. The United States could afford to go on importing far more goods — shoes, dresses, tape recorders, automobiles and so on — than it is able to export if that merchandise imbalance were offset by

surpluses in service exports or returns from U.S. investments abroad. The trouble, which the president did not acknowledge, is that the huge merchandise deficits have overwhelmed surpluses in the service accounts. As a result, America has been amassing foreign debt.

The cost of paying interest and other returns to the foreign holders of that debt further aggravates the current balance-of-payments problem, since the United States can no longer depend on net returns from its foreign investments to help offset trade deficits. In the long term, that means that the country may have to sacrifice some of its standard of living to finance its foreign obligations.

As Mr. Reagan observed, the United States grew and prospered as a debtor nation in the 19th century, when it imported huge amounts of foreign capital and labor to exploit its enormous resource base — an investment that paid off handsomely both in America and abroad. The difference now is that capital formation at home has not, at least so far, been commensurate with the inflow of foreign capital. Instead much of the recent foreign borrowing has gone to finance private consumption through tax cuts, and public consumption through government spending. In a very real sense, the country is borrowing from its future. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

When a reporter asked President Reagan at his news conference this week whether he was disturbed that America had become a debtor nation, Mr. Reagan was well primed. Why, that conveys a false impression, he said. If foreigners are investing more in America than they borrow, it is not a sign of weakness but a vote of confidence in the American economy.

That is how it worked in the 19th century, when the United States emerged as a great economic power. That is how it is working now, as foreigners buy stocks and bonds in dollars "because we are the best and safest investment in the world," Mr. Reagan is right in believing that the United States could not become a debtor nation unless foreigners wanted to buy and hold a piece of the American rock. And he is probably right that some of that inflow is explained by the belief that dollar assets are safer than the alternatives.

But he glossed over the aspect of America's slide into debt that is truly disquieting: The policies that have taken it there are destroying markets for efficient American producers and setting the stage for a lower standard of living.

In the 19th century, everyone benefited from European investment in America. The Europeans got a higher return than from comparably risky projects at home. American business was able to expand more rapidly than would have been possible with access only to domestic savings. The wealth generated by foreign investments in American railroads, factories and mines far exceeded the debt. If foreign capital once again represented the

icing on a large and bountiful investment cake, there would be little to worry about.

In fact, however, foreign investment is simply filling the hole left as the federal government sucks up private savings to cover its own budget deficit. When the time comes to return the capital with interest, Americans will be left with less to invest and consume.

That future burden is growing at an astonishing rate. By the estimate of the Business Roundtable, the net debt of the United States to foreigners under current policies is likely to reach \$1 trillion in 1990.

Would America be better off without the influx of European and Japanese investments? Cutting off foreign capital without increasing the amount generated at home would force businesses, households and government to bid for slices of a smaller pie. The competition would raise interest rates or ignite inflation or both. On the other hand, if Washington came to grips with the deficit and thus freed domestic savings for private productive uses, Americans would no longer need to mortgage the future to foreigners in order to pay today's bills. Reducing the demand for foreign capital, moreover, would reduce the exchange value of the dollar. That, in turn, would allow efficient American farmers and manufacturers to win back their place in world markets.

Debts to foreigners are not in themselves ominous. What counts is how the foreign capital is being used. By that test, the rush of foreign investment is plainly a threat. — THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Serious Textbooks, Please

American textbook war has taken a new turn. Only a few years ago the creationists were on the attack. Mel and Norma Gabler, the Texan couple who have made a career of reviewing textbooks, inspired Texas in 1974 to require that high school biology textbooks mention evolution as "only one of several explanations of the origins of mankind." To that command, textbook publishers sat up and saluted. Texas purchases textbooks on a statewide basis, with the second highest number of students of any state, it is a huge market.

But last summer the Texas board of education voted 23 to 2 to repeal the one-of-several-explanations rule. And two weeks ago California's board of education rejected more than 20 textbooks. The state superintendent of public instruction, elected in 1982 on a back-to-basics platform, charged publishers with "watering down books and lowering standards because they think that's what the market wants," and he promised more rejections. "It's not just science books. It's history, literature," California buys 11 percent of America's textbooks; it

is the one market that is bigger than Texas. It is dismaying to see political officials in the business of textbook selection and editing; however good their intentions, the results too often make education insipid. Consider the school boards that try to keep pupils from reading "Huckleberry Finn," or the company that took "ice cream" out of the title of a short story because it seemed to advocate junk food.

But if there is going to be intervention, then it should be based on the principles that California seems to be acting on. The Californians are not trying to impose their personal views but rather to apply rigorous intellectual tests to the textbooks. Are they accurate? Do they fairly and fully represent the best of human learning? Or do they suppress or misrepresent scientific theory in order to curry favor with particular political constituencies?

The textbook war is not over, but this latest turn in it is welcome for telling publishers that publishing intellectually rigorous texts is, in the long run, the best way to do business. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Reagan Overrides the Doubters

It was reassuring to hear President Reagan state so emphatically again that the SDI is not negotiable during its research and development phase. The president has been persistently let down by his bureaucracy, mostly in the State Department. Some members of the negotiating team at Geneva are also to blame.

These officials have been determined to turn the SDI program into a bargaining chip. They have misrepresented the president all along. This official subversion in the administration goes deeper, by casting doubts on the technical feasibility of the SDI program when all the available achievements of the last two years show its increasing potential. — The Times (London).

FROM OUR SEPT. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: China Seeking U.S. Support

PARIS — Again and again evidence has been offered that these are the days of American opportunity in China. It is regarded as unfortunate by many that the traditional policy of the United States compels the most cautious consideration of China's manifest desire to find a supporter in her struggle for advancement and security. At any rate the American public is doubtless prepared for the news that the visit of Prince Tsai-Hsun to the United States is generally regarded in China as of greater importance than the official announcements would indicate. It is intimated in Peking that the two purposes of the prince's visit are to sound Washington relative to "an alliance or the closest understanding," and to consult financial interests on loan for railroads, internal development and naval reforms.

1935: War Specter Realizes Markets

NEW YORK — Convincing signs that people on the American side of the Atlantic are beginning to take seriously the threat of war in Africa and the Mediterranean appeared [on Sept. 20]. Perhaps the most important reaction was reflected in the commodity and security markets. Cotton and copper, both important war materials, showed gains. More evidence was reflected in the flight of capital from Europe, including the shifting of more than \$80,000,000 of presumably hoarded gold from London to New York. Gold movements have reached such proportions that all available space on liners has been booked several days ahead. With the insurance companies no longer willing to quote firm rates for gold insurance, it was expected that nervousness in the foreign exchange market would increase.

AIDS: A Plague to Throw Big Money At

By Ilene Barth

NEW YORK — Doctors know relatively little about AIDS. That is a fact. The number of cases of acquired immune deficiency syndrome has doubled annually since the disease was first diagnosed in the United States. That, too, is a fact.

If the current rate of increase continued, the entire American population would be wiped out in 15 years. That is speculation.

No one wants the public to panic — not the AIDS researchers, not government officials, not the victims, not the media. We are in cahoots for what appears a noble purpose. We are conspiring to keep the public calm.

Now for the good news. Most AIDS authorities believe that the rate of spread will slow down considerably — although not in the next year or two. They believe this because blood screening has virtually eliminated AIDS-contaminated blood from blood banks, and freewheeling sex appears to be a waning sport.

Call it panic. Call it self-preservation. The segment of society that has so far been most vulnerable to AIDS is wary. Homosexual men are choosing partners and practices with greater care. So are single women.

There are no guarantees. AIDS is a disease that can be sexually transmitted by someone who does not know that he or she is afflicted. Husbands

have given AIDS to their wives; babies have been born with it. One group that does not seem to be panicked by AIDS should be hysterical over it: junkies. Shared needles put heroin addicts at great risk. Even

Rights of privacy may need to yield to restrictive measures to prevent the spread of this new plague.

people with little sympathy for addicts must realize that addicts can spread AIDS sexually or in utero.

Stopping the sexual transmission of AIDS would seem a herculean endeavor in itself. But now some of the good people of Queens and of Kokomo, Indiana, and of a thousand elsewhere are worried about wiping the tears of an AIDS-infected classmate of their child, or having their child share a Coke with an AIDS child.

It is not a crazy worry. The virus has been found in tears and saliva. Doctors assure us that all the cases so far traced originated via blood-

sharing or intimate sexual contact. Those who kissed presumably went further, so no one can say certainly that a kiss is dangerous, or a shared straw. The good health of family members (who are not spouses) of AIDS victims is the best news, so far.

Still, we are not talking about a common cold. We are talking about an incurable, fatal disease.

If I had an AIDS-afflicted child, I would not want him or her in school exposed to the countless minor infections that could be fatal to an AIDS child. I would rather have my child at home or in a quarantined learning situation while I prayed for doctors to come up with a cure.

Some children are diagnosed as pre-AIDS. In the few years since the disease has come to light, some pre-AIDS children have succumbed to it, others have not — so far. Are all infections? No one knows.

Blood tests can now establish whether a person has AIDS, has developed anti-AIDS virus (presumably from exposure to the AIDS virus) or is AIDS-free. Doctors do not yet know the full significance of anti-AIDS virus, but individuals have the right to know if they currently run some or no risk of the disease. It might be wise to have all Americans

tested and informed of the results. Health insurers probably should not be privy to results, lest premiums skyrocket for the "maybes."

Public health planners could use more complete statistical data.

Whether an AIDS child or pre-AIDS child should attend school, whether an AIDS adult should be able to work in medicine, in dentistry or in a restaurant should not be matters for courts to decide. These are not civil rights issues (however much compassion we may feel for victims); but matters of public health. Rights of individual privacy may need to yield to restrictive measures to prevent the spread of this new plague.

Quarantine as public policy ought not to be considered lightly. We need to know more about AIDS as quickly as possible. It is a threat that the government should throw money at.

More researchers need to look through the microscope and beyond it, at the disease and at the healthy. And research must extend beyond the United States — particularly to Zaire, where AIDS is rampant.

There have been 13,228 confirmed cases in the United States. The death toll rises daily. AIDS — or our ignorance about its potential — may be the most potent threat our nation faces. Where is our defense against it?

Newsday.

'Star Wars': Newfangled Boomerang

By David S. Broder

LOS ANGELES — Some people think President Reagan is right about the dangers of trade protectionism. Others agree with him about the virtues of his Strategic Defense Initiative, the anti-nuclear missile program. But he can hardly be right about both, because the argument he uses to justify one is flatly contradicted by the rationale for the other.

He says you cannot build trade barriers at your borders without inviting retaliation. But you can erect a nuclear fence in space and no one should mind. That does not compute.

At his first formal news conference since his inauguration, Mr. Reagan said on Tuesday that protectionism is dangerous because it invites retaliation by trading partners. History is on his side. As he said, the most protectionist measure in recent American history, the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act, was so disruptive of international trade that historians assign a substantial blame for the Great Depression that began in 1929.

In another breath, Mr. Reagan rebuffed the critics of "star wars" who contend that it will spread the arms race to the heavens. Not so, said the president. If research and testing show the incredibly intricate anti-missile shield to be feasible, why then all nations, including the Soviet Union, will see that nuclear weapons are futile and will agree to eliminate existing atomic arsenals.

It is a nice dream, but it is contradicted by history and psychology. What Mr. Reagan said about trade applies equally to the arms race. "Protectionism is a two-way street."

He compared "star wars" to gas masks and anti-aircraft guns. When "we" outlawed poison gas in 1925," he said, "everyone kept their gas mask. I think of this weapon as a kind of gas mask." But the analogy is wrong, because there has been no prior agreement to outlaw nuclear missiles, nor is one in sight.

The anti-aircraft gun analogy, which he used to emphasize that the SDI is purely defensive, proves the opposite of what Mr. Reagan contends. The development of ever better anti-aircraft guns did not stop the production of bombers. It accelerated their improvement. Nations responded to rivals' improvements in defensive weapons by speeding the development of offensive weapons.

The introduction of radar-guided computerized anti-aircraft weapons (some firing heat-seeking ground-to-air missiles) did not faze the leaders of the U.S. Strategic Air Command or their Soviet counterparts. Instead it spurred them to build faster, sleeker bombers capable of baffling or evading the enemy defenses. If Mr. Reagan were right about the psychology of "star wars," the United States would not be developing the Stealth bomber or any other weapons system designed to overcome the latest advances in Soviet defensive technology.

The trade analogy holds: Defensive measures invite retaliation. Some may think it unfair to compare international trade and the nuclear arms race, or draw a parallel between the balance of payments and the balance of terror. But they are alike.

It is no accident that the word "retaliation" applies in both trade discussions and arms control. The essential political psychology is the same. When a sovereign nation sees its vital interests threatened by actions of a rival, its almost inevitable tendency is to increase its own effort, not to back off. No one can imagine that the Soviet Union is less chauvinistic about strategic weapons than Japan is about trade.

Japan and other countries with whom the United States has an unfavorable balance of trade survive only because of their ability to tap international markets. If the United States imposes tariffs or quotas on their products, they must respond. No matter that their own behavior may well justify such action on America's part. If it acts, they must react. Similarly with the Soviet Union and strategic arms. Ever since World War II brought massive losses to the Russian people, the first principle of the Soviet government has been to assure its military parity, if not supremacy. To suppose that the Soviet Union will respond to the SDI, which has the avowed aim of nullifying the Soviet nuclear threat, with anything except a redoubled effort to increase the credibility of that nuclear attack force is to imagine the impossible.

That is the huge hole in President Reagan's argument. He got away with it in his Sept. 17 press conference, but Mikhail Gorbachev is not likely to be as indulgent. Somebody has to give the president a better argument than the gas mask analogy to use in Geneva in November, or better yet, a more plausible position to defend. You can't attack trade protectionism and defend "star wars" without bumping into yourself. — The Washington Post.

LETTER

Citizens and Nationals

Alexander Reinhardt (Letters, Sept. 11) makes up a fairy tale when he says naturalized Americans cannot legally give their nationality as American. Under the 14th Amendment of the Constitution, U.S. citizens are all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and there should be no doubt whatever in anyone's mind that the nationality of all U.S. citizens is American. U.S. nationals are persons, including native inhabitants of American Samoa, who have a right to U.S. passports — because in one way or another they owe allegiance to the United States or are subject to U.S. jurisdiction — but are not U.S. citizens. — GUSTAVO BARRERA, Villars-sur-Glâne, Switzerland.

Protectionism Could Explode A Debt Bomb

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The "mindless stampede to protectionism" against which President Reagan warned at his news conference on Tuesday probably would be aimed mostly at Japan — but the Latin American debtor nations could well be among its major victims, with grim consequences for Latin democracy, hemispheric security and the U.S. banking system.

These Latin nations, moreover, are already in deep trouble, belying glib assurances that the "debt crisis" has been eliminated by austerity measures and loan "restructuring." Even Mexico, which had been the regional leader in harsh self-disciplinary measures — most recently a new devaluation of the peso since midterm elections last summer — had announced before this week's catastrophic earthquake that it would require \$2 billion to \$3 billion in new foreign loans in 1986. Yet Mexico's foreign debt had risen from \$90.6 billion in 1983 to \$95.2 billion today.

Some U.S. bankers were saying that, despite its efforts, Mexico had not sufficiently improved its economic structure and practices to warrant the new loans, and that further austerity measures, under the supervision of the International Monetary Fund, would have to be imposed before new loans could be granted. But the real question may have been whether Mexico could sustain the unpopular steps it already had taken.

Peru's new president, Alan Garcia Pérez, has already announced that his country would pay only 10 percent of its export earnings this year against its \$14-billion external debt. That is a course that other Latin leaders may find themselves under pressure to emulate. Brazil, with a foreign debt of more than \$100 billion and a frail new civilian government, might yet welcome some alternative to IMF-imposed austerity.

Fidel Castro, meanwhile, is actively urging Latin nations to repudiate their debts. None of them seem likely to take this advice — but they might, if public resistance to austerity and economic recession becomes sufficiently heated.

The precarious position of the debtors will become downright dangerous if the United



States, under the domestic political pressure of the biggest trade deficit in its history, "stampede" to conventional protectionism. That is a live threat, given the job losses and declining industries that the trade deficit represents, and with a congressional election year coming up.

Protectionist measures would restrict, first, the ability of these debtor nations to export their goods and commodities to the United States, and thus to earn what they need to repay their debts and expand their own economies and living standards — already restricted by austerity measures, like high internal interest rates, increased taxes, reduced government spending and lower wages.

If the Latin nations cannot export and expand their economies, moreover, they cannot afford to import from the United States — a necessity if the U.S. trade deficit is to be reduced.

Worse, at Latin economies stagnate, as the living standards of Latin peoples decline and while these nations remain net exporters of badly needed capital to pay exorbitant interest on foreign loans (few of them have any present prospect of repaying principal), they may not be able to contain the potential for political upheaval.

Whether the result was revolt on the left or repression from the right, or both, democracy would suffer, with damage to regional stability and U.S. security. If a radical and anti-American government emerged in Mexico, the New York

investment banker Felix Rohatyn recently pointed out in a speech to the Southern Governors' Association, it would pose "a greater potential security problem for the U.S. than anything that is likely to happen in El Salvador or Nicaragua."

And if a Latin government repudiated its debt to win domestic political support — which might force other governments to do the same — the U.S. banking system could be shaken. U.S. banks hold about a third of the \$350-billion Latin debt, some to an extent that exceeds their capital.

These dangers are real, but so is the tide of protectionism that Mr. Reagan warned against. Thus, easing the debt burden on these nations is more urgent than ever, before protectionist steps can make their debt problems unmanageable. Mr. Rohatyn urged what seems clearly to be in the long-term self-interest of the United States and the banks: that they stretch out shorter-term Latin loans to 25 or 30 years and cut interest rates drastically, in return for World Bank guarantees of the loan principal and regulatory relief for the short-term losses they would suffer.

There is less profit in such a course, but a lot more security for everyone involved — the Latin debtors, who are also the most important Latin democracies, the United States, the individual banks and the people and businesses that depend on those banks' stability. — The New York Times.

Sanctions: To Have Leverage You Need the Levers

By Howard Preece

JOHANNESBURG — People who support economic sanctions against South Africa generally agree that there are two basic grounds: that they are the most forceful nonviolent expression of the abhorrence of apartheid, and that they can be used to pressure the South African government into steadily dismantling the whole structure of racial segregation and minority political control.

The main sanction proposals from President Reagan, and even some of the further measures wanted by many in the U.S. Congress, are unlikely to have a significant additional adverse effect on the already depressed South African economy. Indeed, events have overtaken them in one of the most crucial areas — the plan to bar U.S. banks from making new loans to the South African government or publicly owned corporations.

Restrictions on U.S. computer sales to South Africa would be an irritant, but not much more. The same applies to the prohibition of the sale of U.S. nuclear technology.

The warning light is there, however, for President P. W. Botha.

The problem with American attitudes on sanctions is that they embrace two contradictory principles. On the one hand there is the stick-and-carrot Sullivan code. This began as an attempt to compel U.S.-owned companies operating in South Africa to comply with comparatively high minimum standards in pay, conditions and opportunities for black workers. It has since been extended to a demand for direct commitments from those companies to work for fundamental political reform.

The code has had its successes. The American Chamber of Commerce in South Africa reckons that a clear majority of U.S. firms have gone along with it. Black pay in these companies has risen about 20 percent annually in the past five years — about a 30-percent real rise after inflation.

But this has to be seen against the second element in the sanctions debate. Is the object to create change by actively promoting the economic advancement of blacks? That can be aided from the American side only by an appreciable business relationship with South Africa. The existing relationship appears, for example, to have made some contribution to the officially permitted development in recent years of black trade unions that have the legal right to strike. Or is the aim to try progressively

weaken the South African economy so as to compel eventual capitulation by the Afrikaner nationalists who are the most forceful nonviolent expression of the abhorrence of apartheid, and that they can be used to pressure the South African government into steadily dismantling the whole structure of racial segregation and minority political control.

Since 1976, the year of the so-called Soweto riots, South Africa has been starved of long-term direct investment capital from abroad. The country needs an average annual growth rate of at least 5 percent to provide jobs for the annual rise in the work force, never mind cutting back on existing unemployment. During the past decade the rate has been about 3 percent because of various causes, including the inefficiency that apartheid generates along with its inhumanity. But the lack of long-term

foreign capital has probably been the most important single factor.

The total number of jobs has been increasing by about 250,000 a year since 1976 and is now generally estimated to be close to 3 million. The unemployment burden has fallen overwhelmingly on blacks. Any intensification of sanctions must surely be considered against that background. Would it help or hinder the chance of peaceful reform?

It is easy to say from a distance that this hardship is an acceptable price for eventual emancipation. Most black workers who have been losing their jobs by the thousands do not give the impression of seeing things that way. Black trade union leaders tend to be ambivalent on the divestiture issue, but hardly any of them are calling for foreign compa-

nies to close their doors. It is a different matter for the mass of angry black youths who have never had jobs to lose. But can racial reconciliation be brought about by making that situation even worse? It is surely better to look for alternatives first.

America must certainly go beyond President Reagan's "constructive engagement." The president's sanctions will have the advantage of demonstrating unequivocally rightful detestation of apartheid in the United States. But to go much further than that at this stage would be to risk losing the game by playing too many cards at once. Leverage can be exerted only if there are levers left to pull.

The writer is deputy editor of Finance Week, a Johannesburg magazine, and former financial editor of the Rand Daily Mail. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

But Yes, Economic Sanctions Do Work

By David A. Baldwin

NEW YORK — The debate over South Africa again raises the question of whether economic sanctions work. Each time the United States considers them, pundits flood the public with reminders about the League of Nations and Ethiopia, the oil embargo against Japan in 1941, 25 years of trade restrictions against Cuba and the United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. President Jimmy Carter's grain embargo, triggered by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, is another favorite example of the foolishness of sanctions.

To those who doubt the wisdom of sanctions, the "lessons of history" are clear: Italy conquered Ethiopia; Fidel Castro still rules Cuba; guerrilla warfare, not sanctions, brought down Rhodesia's white regime. And the Russians are still in Afghanistan.

But "what everybody knows" too easily becomes "what nobody questions." Italy did indeed conquer Ethiopia, yet Mussolini's reported remark to Hitler that he would have had to withdraw from Ethiopia in a week if sanctions had included oil suggests that they came closer to working than is generally recognized.

The oil embargo against Japan did not deter a Japanese attack, but it denied a vital resource to a country with whom war was likely anyway. The U.S. trade embargo has not toppled Fidel Castro, but it has weak-

ened the Cuban economy and reduced the resources available both to Mr. Castro and to the Soviet Union. Guerrilla war was indeed one of the last straws to break the Rhodesian regime, but that does not mean UN sanctions were inconsequential.

Although Soviet troops are still in Afghanistan, President Carter's grain embargo sent a message to Soviet leaders that may cause them to think twice before invading another small country on its borders.

Let's re-evaluate the conventional wisdom that economic sanctions do not work. Spotting some common fallacies would be a useful first step.

Fallacy: "If sanctions don't bite, they can't work." Even when the economic effects of sanctions are nil, the psychological or political effects may be worthwhile. Sanctions did not cripple the Rhodesian economy, but they did isolate Rhodesia as a moral leper in the international community.

Fallacy: "Biting off more than can be easily chewed is always bad policy." Just because economic sanctions do not work perfectly does not mean that they are worthless. The diver who executes a difficult dive moderately well may score more points than competitors who execute easy dives perfectly. Economic sanctions will

not destroy apartheid, but they could contribute to that end.

Fallacy: "Never do anything that hurts more than it helps." The relevant comparison is not between costs to the sanctioning and to the sanctioned. It concerns costs and benefits of the policy options available. Willingness to impose costs on oneself can be a way to demonstrate resolve and moral outrage.

Fallacy: "Alternatives don't matter." No matter how worthless sanctions appear to be in a given situation, policy-makers should not be criticized for using such measures unless more attractive options can be identified. In evaluating economic sanctions, it is wise to follow the example of the octogenarian who, when asked how he liked old age, replied that he liked it very much, considering the alternative.

Economic sanctions are unlikely to achieve spectacular results, but they do provide an appealing alternative when diplomacy seems too weak and military intervention is too strong. They deserve serious consideration despite the misleading conventional wisdom that they never work.

The writer, professor of political science at Columbia University, is author of the forthcoming book "Economic Statecraft." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

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Reagan, Mozambique Leader Hold Talks

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan and Samora Machel, leader of Mozambique, held a two-hour meeting on Thursday in an attempt to ease tensions between the two nations and to discuss the release of American hostages held in Mozambique.

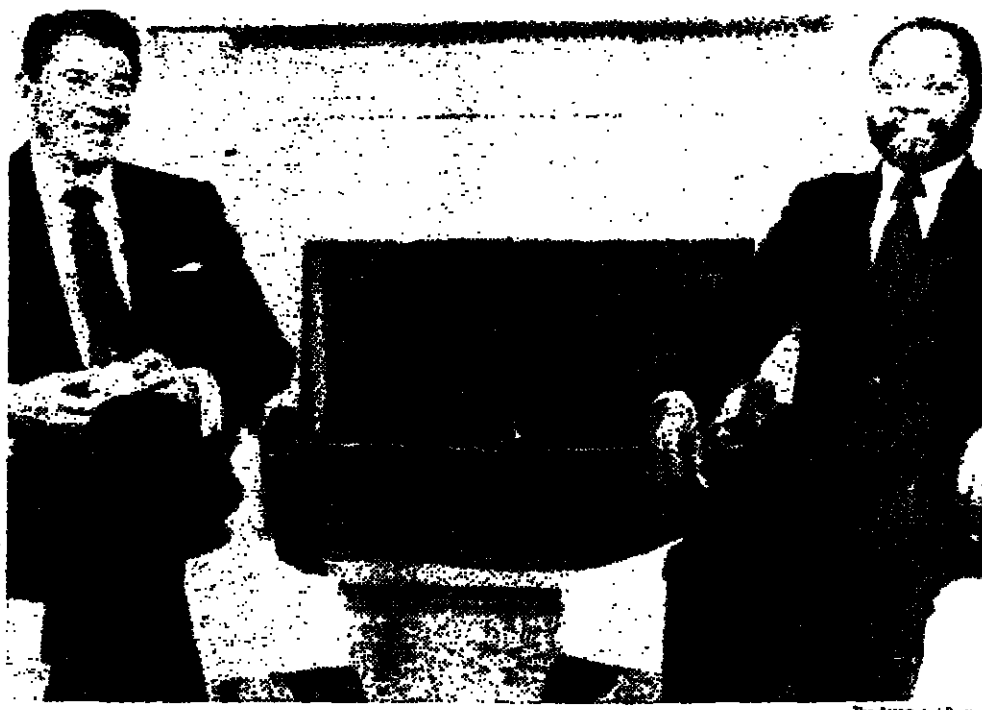
Their two-hour meeting on Thursday was an important political encounter for both leaders, given Mr. Reagan's strong anti-communist sentiments and Mr. Machel's equally strong commitment to Marxism and political ties to the Soviet bloc.

Conservatives strongly opposed Mr. Machel's visit. Senator Malcolm Wallop, a Republican of Wyoming, and Representative Danny I. Burton, a Republican of Indiana, introduced legislation to provide guerrillas fighting in Mozambique with as much as \$5 million in aid during fiscal 1986 and to end U.S. economic assistance to the Mozambique government.

Administration officials have defended the economic aid and emergency assistance program to Mozambique, which totals about \$40 million this year. They say the United States is responding to Mr. Machel's desire to move from socialist domestic policies and reliance on Moscow.

Despite the divergent ideological views of the two presidents, a senior U.S. official said after the meeting that they had discussed "at some length" the merits of the free enterprise system and "approaches that work and don't work" in economic development in "a very positive atmosphere."

Mr. Reagan said in a statement that the meeting was meant to underscore U.S. determination to continue playing "an active and



President Ronald Reagan meeting with President Samora Machel in the White House.

constructive role" in southern Africa.

Mr. Reagan hailed Mr. Machel for taking "a step toward peace" in signing the Nkomati Accord with South Africa in March 1984.

In it, Mozambique pledged to halt raids by black nationalist guerrillas into South Africa, and Pretoria agreed to stop backing the Mozambique National Resistance.

In his statement, Mr. Reagan also hailed Mozambican decisions to join the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, seek Western investment and strengthen the private sector, Mr. Reagan de-

scribed these steps as "a formula for economic advancement."

Mr. Machel said that the meeting had established "a solid basis for long-term cooperation in all fields."

Noting Mozambique's considerable natural resources, Mr. Machel said, "We seek the participation of the United States and its private sector in putting those resources at the service of our economic and social development."

Mr. Machel also pledged to continue strict compliance with the Nkomati Accord.

On Monday, just before leaving

Mozambique for his U.S. visit, Mr. Machel announced that he has evidence that South Africa is aiding the Mozambique National Resistance in violation of the Nkomati Accord.

On Thursday, the senior U.S. official described the accord as "a major milestone."

The U.S. official said the United States is deeply concerned about the South African accord violations, which Pretoria confirmed while charging that Mozambique also is violating it. The official said he does not believe that the pact is in serious jeopardy.

Fighting Cripples Port In Lebanon

United Press International

BEIRUT — Muslim fundamentalist fighters and Syrian-backed militiamen were engaged in fierce fighting Friday in the northern port city of Tripoli.

Eight persons died in fighting overnight and early Friday, police said.

Police and residents said the fighting escalated early in the day, despite appeals for a temporary truce to get food and water to people trapped in basement shelters.

"Many people are trapped in their homes, basements and underground parking lots and are unable to bring their casualties to already overcrowded emergency clinics and hospitals," a police spokesman said.

Two earlier cease-fire agreements had collapsed, and the city's Sunni Muslim spiritual leader, Sheikh Talha Saeid, appealed Thursday for a truce.

"I call on you to give this city a truce, even a brief one, or even for a few hours," he said, "so rescue groups can help move the wounded from the streets, take water to quench the thirst of women and children trapped in basements, and provide bread and medicine to the needy."

Tripoli residents said the cease-fire call Thursday stopped an indiscriminate bombardment of residential areas in the morning but that intermittent clashes on the edge of the city could still be heard.

The situation is desperate, a civilian said.

Hospitals reported shortages of medicine and supplies for blood. The city of 300,000 people, Lebanon's second largest, has been without power and without bread for four days.

A member of the Muslim fundamentalist Tawheed militia said a debate was going on within the movement on whether to make some concessions to the Arab Democratic Party and Syria "or fight until the end."

Tripoli's Syrian-backed security committee brought representatives of Tawheed and the Arab Democratic Party together for a five-hour session Thursday, but the session ended with the cease-fire call.

The sources said the Arab Democratic Party was demanding that Tawheed give up control of the port area to forces from the Syrian and Lebanese armies and the police.

In southern Lebanon, Israeli troops and tanks stormed the mainly Shiite Muslim town of Bint Jbeil in the frontier "security zone," blew up six houses and arrested three youths before withdrawing, a police report said.

In Israel, a Shiite Muslim Lebanese mission to seek a Lebanese checkpoint manned by an Israeli-backed militia, and reportedly was killed in the attempt, "I changed my mind."

Mohammed Al-Masri, 26, said Thursday that he parked the car far from the checkpoint and asked a comrade to drive the vehicle.

Secret Talks on U.S. Hostages Reported

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has been involved in secret talks with Arab and other intermediaries for more than a year to gain the release of American hostages in Lebanon, diplomatic sources said.

U.S. officials refused Thursday, however, to discuss the details of past and present diplomatic efforts to free the six Americans still held captive and the Reverend Benjamin W. Weir, who was released last Saturday.

But the Reagan administration has been counting on the intervention of President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria to persuade the Shiite captors of the Americans to free them, according to diplomatic sources.

Other Arab and European channels have also been asked to contact the captors and their Iranian backers.

At one point, there was an attempt to persuade the Shiites to release the Americans in return for a pledge that the 17 convicted terrorists in Kuwait would subsequently be quietly freed. The U.S. government was not involved directly in those negotiations but was aware of them, according to Arab sources.

The negotiations were difficult because the Americans were held by more than one group. Furthermore, the captors, some of whom are relatives of the Shiite terrorists being held in Kuwait, could not

agree among themselves on the terms for the hostages' release.

The 17 terrorists were among 25 persons tried and convicted — eight in absentia — in March 1984 for their roles in seven bombings around Kuwait City in the previous December in which six persons were killed and more than 80 wounded. Most of the convicted terrorists are Iraqi Shiites who belong to the Iranian-backed fundamentalist group known as Dawa.

Three of the 17 captured terrorists were sentenced to death by hanging and the others received prison terms ranging from five years to life. But the ruling emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, has not yet formally nullified the sentences and the executions have not been carried out.

Circumstantial evidence strongly suggests that the state of kidnapping of Americans in Beirut was motivated by the trial of the 17 in Kuwait and the desire of their relatives in Lebanon to gain their freedom.

The exchange plan failed to materialize, partly because the Shiite captors insisted that their brethren in Kuwait be freed first and partly because Kuwait toughened its posture after a Kuwaiti airliner was hijacked to Tehran by other Shiite extremists last December, according to the sources.

Those hijackers, who killed two officials of the U.S. Agency for International Development, also demanded that Kuwait set free the

17 convicted terrorists. Kuwait, however, refused. On Dec. 9, the Iranians stormed the plane and ended the hijacking.

Since then, Kuwait has become more defiant and uncompromising toward any consideration of the prisoners' release, despite repeated terrorist acts to pressure the government into freeing them.

On May 25, a suicide bomber drove a car into Sheikh Jaber's motorcade, killing five persons, including himself, but inflicting only minor injuries on the sheikh. On July 11, bombs exploded in two cafes in Kuwait City, killing nine persons and injuring 56.

The incidents were believed to be attempts by friends of the 17 convicted terrorists to pressure the Kuwaiti government into freeing them.

Several Arab diplomats and officials said Friday that they doubted that the Kuwaiti government would bow to new pressure to release the 17 men. The Associated Press reported from Kuwait.

An Arab ambassador said, "The Kuwaitis are not likely to respond favorably to the fundamentalists, because that would amount to an encouragement of terrorism."

"They also cannot say no to the fundamentalists," he said, because they would jeopardize the lives of the six hostages in Lebanon. All the Kuwaiti government can afford now is to say nothing."

unacceptable to the United States, which insists that continued naval cooperation with New Zealand requires an unrestricted right to use New Zealand's ports.

One U.S. official, who asked not to be identified, said: "From our point of view, this is not a compromise although New Zealand has tried to put a sugar coating on its policy. If anything, we regard this proposal as potentially worse than the current situation because its legislative force would codify their nonneutral policy into law."

The United States also refuses to make any concessions in its policy of not confirming or denying a ship's nuclear capabilities because of concern that such a move might cause anti-nuclear forces in Australia, Japan and Western Europe to demand similar treatment.

The national security minister, Lalith W. Abulthumudi, told Parliament that the government had rejected the appointment of foreign observers, as requested by the Tamil groups.

"When foreigners come we do not know with whom they will come, and whose intelligence agents they will bring with them," Mr. Abulthumudi said.

He did not identify members of the proposed cease-fire committee.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Manuscript Collectors: An Eccentric, Obsessive, Greedy Breed

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eccentric, obsessive, greedy, torn between the conflicting demands of megalomania and secrecy, dedicated to art but full of themselves, collectors form a peculiar species whose role in cultural history is out of proportion to their numbers. Such is the endearing portrait that emerges from an exhibition here.

Titled "Hidden Friends" and subtitled, using the Latin for the

SOURIN MELIKIAN

same phrase, "The Comites Latentes Collection of Illuminated Manuscripts," it is at Sotheby's through Sept. 28.

The collector whose 43 manuscripts are displayed for the first time is not named, and his nationality is withheld. Only one clue is supplied: The collection is on indefinite loan to the Bibliothèque Publique et Universitaire in Geneva, which means the manuscripts are accessible on request.

A brilliant catalog essay by Christopher de Hamel, Sotheby's expert in medieval manuscripts, is

even more important than the exhibition, despite a few inaccuracies inspired by the desire to enhance the role of Britain. "Because the Comité Internationale de Paléographie was meeting in late September, it seemed appropriate to arrange some kind of exhibition which would reflect an aspect of the British contribution to the history of medieval manuscripts," he writes. "An area where Britain has been in the tradition of private owners buying and selling manuscripts. It was a peculiarly English idea that every educated gentleman should own a library."

Many historians will disagree. Private libraries blossomed in Renaissance Europe. In 19th-century France, collecting medieval manuscripts was as developed as in Britain. It seems even less appropriate to bring in the role of Britain as "the world center of the art trade" in connection with medieval manuscripts: the great names in the trade today are those of H. P. Krause of New York and Pierre Bérès of Paris. The great collectors are Belgian, French, German, Swiss, American.

To back up such a statement by

adding that "England is the only country in the world where art sales are reported as daily news in the papers" merely suggests that England is the only country whose papers Sotheby's expert is familiar with.

These lapses, made all the more amusing by de Hamel's stated wish not to be jingoistic, should not mar the reader's pleasure in the entertaining portraits of the art-market characters concerned with medieval illuminated manuscripts, and in the display of the manuscripts that passed through their hands.

Sir Thomas Phillips (1792-1872), who amassed more than 60,000 manuscripts, comes out on top. "Has this man no heart?" a contemporary asked. "It is shrouded up among the masses of parchment around him, and in the midst of which he spends his useless life."

De Hamel calls him "the most extraordinary, persistent, short-tempered, bigoted, conceited, obsessive, determined yelmaniac (as he called himself) who built up the greatest library of manuscripts ever assembled by one man." His vast house at Middle Hill in Worcester-shire was filled with dust-covered

crates of manuscripts. Despite 17 attempts, he did not succeed in remarrying after his wife died, but he found time to write careful entries in his every acquisition and had a catalog of the "Bibliotheca Philippiensis" printed at his press.

Although unable to reject fakes, Phillips had an eye for beauty. In the exhibition a ninth-century copy of the Pentateuch from northern France is a masterpiece of Carolingian calligraphy.

The opposite type of collector is illustrated by Henry Yates Thompson (1839-1928), who decided early on that his collection was never to exceed 100 volumes, and who kept refining the collection to the end.

He had the education and the financial means to become the archetypal medieval manuscript collector. His father was a rich Liverpool banker. Young Henry had his secondary schooling at Harrow and read classics at Cambridge University, where he excelled. An enthusiastic traveler, he spent his youth in Egypt, Palestine, India, the West Indies and North America, where he went to watch some of the fighting in the Civil War. He started collecting in his late 50s. De Hamel

believes his earliest purchase is a Paristan Book of Hours of the mid-15th century, in the Sotheby exhibition. Yates Thompson bought it in Paris in April 1886 but in 1903 sent it for sale to Sotheby's, where it made £400.

In 1897, Yates Thompson acquired the collection of Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham (1797-1878), for £30,000, then an enormous sum. He retained one-fifth of the collection, and sold the rest at Sotheby's in 1899 and 1901.

Yates Thompson ranks among the first modern collectors to have seen to it that his works be reproduced. Four volumes of his "Descriptive Catalogues" and seven volumes of "Illustrations" of manuscripts came out between 1898 and 1918.

As many collectors do, Yates Thompson had an ingrained distrust of museums, where manuscripts often disappear into the anonymity of reserve collections. In the last volume of "Illustrations" he announced his intention to sell his collection so that "these precious manuscripts which have been to me of such absorbing interest shall go, in the language of Edmond de Goncourt — the French man of letters was also a great collector — 'aux héritiers de mes goûts' (to the heirs of my tastes). Three sales took place at Sotheby's in 1919, 1920 and 1921, to the horror of the British Museum and other institutions. The Hours of Jeanne de Navarre was bought for £11,800 by Edmond de Rothschild, setting a record for manuscripts that was to hold for many years.

The residue of Yates Thompson's collection, consisting of manuscripts he had not sent to auction and others that had failed to sell, was bequeathed by his widow to the British Museum in 1941. As de Hamel puts it, "a catalogue is eagerly awaited." Yates Thompson would have relished this justification of his dislike of museums.

While the English collectors portrayed by de Hamel come out as highly cultivated and discerning, if slightly cranky, the Italians are the villains. There is a lively sketch of Guglielmo Bruto Ictio Timoleone conte Libri Carucci della Sommasia (1803-1869), whom de Hamel introduces as "one of the most colorful rogues in the history of manuscripts." He was born in Florence, taught mathematics in Pisa and left for France at the age of 27. In 1841 he got himself appointed secretary

of a commission cataloging manuscripts in French provincial libraries. Libri went around dressed in an ample cloak under which manuscripts easily disappeared.

Bookselling was soon his main concern. In 1861, when the Savile collection came up at Sotheby's, Thomas Phillips left a bid of £10 on an early verified translation of the Bible into French. Libri bought it for £77, wrote a 30-line catalog entry for it, and sent it straight back to Sotheby's, where Phillips bought it the year after for £100. The manuscript was acquired in 1976 at Sotheby's by the collector whose acquisitions are now displayed at Sotheby's, and it may be seen there.

In 1848 Libri moved to London with 18 crates of books and went on selling, mainly through Sotheby's. Robert Cozson visited his lodgings near the British Museum in 1861. He stared in disbelief at the early medieval jeweled bindings and manuscripts, commenting, "I cannot imagine where he got such splendid things in these rascally days." When a curator of the Bibliothèque Impériale in Paris went to see Libri, he had no difficulty in establishing that a number of these items had been removed from public collections in France. Most of them were eventually returned.

In passing, de Hamel provides invaluable bits of information to collectors. He describes and illustrates some 19th-century collectors' marks, sometimes scribbled in chalk or pencil. He reminds us that prices do not always go up, and that one may lose heavily when attempting to resell. A collector called Walter Sneyd bought more than 1,000 manuscripts from the heirs of a Venetian Jesuit dealer called Matteo Luigi Canonici. Of those he sent for sale to Sotheby's in June 1836, 85 percent were bought in, including a Venetian manuscript of about 1509 with four full-page miniatures on display at the Sotheby's exhibition. And when Sir Alfred Chester Beatty, the mining millionaire who donated an admirable collection of Iranian and Turkish manuscripts to the Chester Beatty library in Dublin, sent his Western manuscripts to be sold at Sotheby's in 1932 and 1933, a psalter, on view at the exhibition, was bought in at £1,250, far below the £1,600 reserve.

If only for such lessons, the "Hidden Friends" collection deserves to be scrutinized, catalog in hand, by all serious collectors and would-be collectors.



Detail from "The Brago Hours," c. 1465-70, one of the 43 manuscripts on exhibition at Sotheby's in London.

Hard-to-Watch 'Plenty' Dares to Break the Rules

By Paul Arctanasio
Washington Post Service

HERE is a magisterial daring of a movie that is cold, often hard to watch, that achieves its effects through nuance and distant connections. You resent it for the work

MOVIE MARQUEE

it makes you do, and recognize it by the rules it breaks; you recognize it as greatness.

Adapted by David Hare from his play, "Plenty" traces the story of Susan (Meryl Streep) as she goes from British operative in the Resistance to "working girl" in a rotting empire, from the intensity of the war's hit-and-run liaisons to the airless trap of a loveless marriage.

Her husband, Raymond (Charles Dance), crawls his way through the hierarchy of the Foreign Office (Sir John Gielgud and Ian McKellen play two of his superiors). Mortared in this grey bureaucracy, he sees Susan, with her Bohemian pals (Tracey Ullman and Sting), as Mata Hari and Gertrude Stein rolled in one.

Susan is a hysteric given to torrential insults, sporadic gumpily and the tearing of wallpaper. The film's greatest virtue, in this light, is that it is anti-psychological. Delayed battle fatigue? Career frustration? Just plain crazy? "Plenty" builds lots of explanations for Susan's behavior into the story, and none will do.

Susan becomes both an individual, irreducibly particular, and an open-ended symbol of postwar Britain — not a product of her society but an emblem encompassing it. Streep plays her that way, a dubious heroine but a heroine nonetheless, vibrant and destructive as a high-tension wire dancing

in the street. Her performance is a combination of craft and instinct that only a handful of film actors have achieved.

Everything about "Plenty" (except for the ridiculous Golden Ending) is calculated to distance you emotionally from it. The director, Fred Schepisi ("The Chant of Jimmy Blacksmith," "Barbarosa," "Joan of Arc"), and his cinematographer, Ian Baker, shot the movie in real light, which makes it hard on the eyes. Schepisi composed the movie roughly with long shots, which literally keep you at arm's length, and the staging is deliberately artificial. The effect is to keep things intellectual.

The rational chill of the movie is wedded to what it's about — good manners are part of what drives Susan mad — so the characters swim easily through it. There are only two you'd like to spend any time with, and in one of the movie's small niceties, they cancel each other out. Gielgud's seigneurial timing bolsters the movie's best comic lines; he's the best of old England. Ullman lights up the screen like a dance hall's mirror ball; she's new England.

Vincent Canby of The New York Times, however, finds "Plenty" "a muddled attempt to equate the emotional languors of Susan Traherne with life in postwar Britain" and Susan "a tiresomely lightweight character, given to tearful pronouncements such as 'I want to change everything, and I don't know how.' Schepisi's direction, he says, 'does nothing to offset what seems to be a built-in phoniness.'"

Capsule reviews of other films recently released in the United States:

Kevin Thomas of the Los Angeles Times on "Agnes of God": In a convent near Montreal, a young nun's strangled baby is found in a wastebasket. The science vs. religion debate at the heart of this tedious and contrived film, adapted by John Pielmeier from his play, commences as soon as a court-appointed psychiatrist (Jane Fonda), who is to determine whether Sister Agnes (Meg Tilly) is fit to stand trial for manslaughter, meets the mother superior (Anne Bancroft). Fonda exclaims, "I'm not from the Inquisition!" Bancroft counters, "I'm not from the Middle Ages!" and proceeds to act as if she were. "Agnes of God" cannot sustain the prestige treatment it receives: the dark glow of the lighting by Sven Nykvist, who has photographed so many Ingmar Bergman films; the discreet Georges Delerue score; the sheer intelligence and force of Fonda and Bancroft. Norman Jewison's direction is relentlessly neutral.

Canby on "After Hours": Martin Scorsese's new film is not an easy comedy to get the hang of until you realize that it's as much about emotional disorientation as it is about comedy. In the middle of the night, on a whim, Paul Hackett (Griffin Dunne), a bored, uptight computer programmer, goes off to exotic SoHo in pursuit of pretty, elusive Marcy (Rosanna Arquette), whom he'd met earlier in the evening in a coffee shop. After a hair-raising taxi ride, in which his only folding money flies out the window, Paul spends the next few hours in an urban Wonderland of eccentric sculptors, artists, bartenders, waitresses, freaks, and loners. Much of the time, like Alice, Paul goes unnoticed. "After Hours" is based on a screenplay by Joseph Minion, 26, who wrote it for a film course. He has a fine feeling for the absurd, which Scorsese respects and illuminates up to — though not including — the last scene. The best thing about "After Hours" is the photography by Michael Ballhaus. His camera takes on an aggressive, wilful personality of its own, playing the role of a narrator whose manner is amused, skeptical and not at all inclined to allow itself to become sentimentally involved.

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1. GIOVANNI DOMENICO TIEPOLO: "Etude de paons." Pen and Indian ink wash. Trace of signature at bottom right. 24 x 18.2 cm. Antique frame.
2. FEDERICO ZUCCARO: "Personnage assis vu de dos." Seal of the RICHARDSON collection. 25.7 x 18.5 cm. Antique gilt frame in carved wood.
3. MICHEL DORIGNY: "Hercule terrassant l'Hydre de l'Herne." Black crayon. 21.5 x 19 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
4. SIMON VOUET: "Etude de femme." Verso: study of a man. From the collection of the Marquis de Chennevières. Black stone. Carved gilt wooden frame.
5. JACQUES TENELLA: "L'Autonne." Indian ink wash on sanguine, etched for engraving. 23 x 31.2 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
6. CLAUDE GILLOT: "Les Funérailles de Pan." Pen and Indian ink. Verso: light decorative sketch. 21.5 x 33 cm.
7. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant un château" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 19.8 x 41.5 cm.
8. JACQUES RIGAUD: "Personnages devant une cascade" (St. Cloud?). Pen and Indian ink wash. 20 x 44 cm.
9. JACQUES DE LAJOUE: "Le Roi David devant un palais." Black crayon on blue paper. Signed on bottom left. Upper part arched. 37 x 26 cm.
10. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'oiseau." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
11. JEAN BAPTISTE OUDRY: "Etude d'échassier." Black and white crayon on blue paper. 30.5 x 32.5 cm.
12. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise vue de face." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom right. 31 x 24.5 cm.
13. PHILIPPE MERCIER: "Femme assise accablée." Black stone, white chalk and sanguine. Bears seal of ROBINSON collection on bottom left. 28 x 24.5 cm.
14. EDMOND BOUCHARDON: "Etude d'un Jupiter." Sanguine. "BOUCHARDON" marked on bottom right. Gilt wooden frame. 45 x 31.5 cm.
15. LAURENT DE LA HYRE: "Trois moines intercedant auprès de la Vierge." Black stone. (Paper stains and tears). "LA HYRE IN" noted on bottom right. Carved gilt wooden frame.
16. PIERRE SUBLEYRAS: "Etude d'homme agenouillé." Black crayon on blue paper. Marked on bottom right with seal of LEMPEREUR collection. 35 x 24 cm.
17. GIOVANNI BATTISTA GAULLI, called DE BACCICCI: "Adam et Eve chassés du Paradis." Pen and bistre wash. 20.5 x 28.5 cm. Carved gilt wooden frame.
18. Attributed to LORENZO TIEPOLO: "Scène d'histoire ancienne." Brown pen and Indian ink wash. Carved gilt wooden frame. 25.5 x 41 cm.
19. JACQUES LOUIS DAVID: "Etude de personnages." Recto and verso black crayon. 20.2 x 16 cm.
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ARTS / LEISURE

O'Connor to Gwen John: Exhibitions At Barbican Link 4 Disparate Artists

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — In its three and a half years of existence, the Barbican Art Gallery has established itself as one of Britain's best exhibition centers, as demonstrated in the current shows of works by four artists whose lives were joined by somewhat tenuous threads.

The first of the quartet was Roderic O'Connor (1869-1940), chief among late 19th- and early 20th-century Irish painters. This is the first retrospective of his work. Born in County Roscommon to an affluent family, which moved to Dublin when O'Connor was 5 years old, he was sent to the prestigious Catholic School of Ampleforth in England. At age 19 he became a student at the Metropolitan School of Art in Dublin, where he won the Cowper Prize. While still at the Metropolitan School, he began studies at the Royal Hibernian Academy in Dublin, winning several prizes and showing paintings in the academy's annual exhibition.

He then did the fashionable thing: postgraduate work on the Continent — first at the Beaux-Arts in Antwerp, where his teacher was Charles Verlat; then in Paris, where he worked in the studio of Carolus-Duran. His first exhibit in France was at the Paris Salon of 1888. A comparatively rich and highly successful painter, he found living in France congenial, and established himself there for the rest

of his long and vigorous life. He lived at Grèz-sur-Loing, at Pont-Aven, and, from 1904, in Paris, until in 1933 he married and set up house at Neuilly-sur-Seine, in the Loire.

Inevitably, at Pont-Aven he encountered Gauguin, and of the latter's entourage he had met the French artist Armand Séguin (1869-1903) and Charles Filiger (1863-1928), the Swiss artist Cuno Amiet (1868-1961) and the Englishman Eric Forbes-Robertson (1865-1955) before Gauguin returned to Tahiti in 1894. Gauguin and O'Connor became sufficiently friendly for Gauguin to give the Irishman a monoprint, "The Angelus in Brittany," inscribed in English "for my friend O'Connor, one son of Samoa. P. Gauguin." O'Connor lent Gauguin his Paris studio and Gauguin invited O'Connor to join him on his return to Tahiti. (He refused; years later, when asked why, he said: "Do you see me going to the South Seas with that character?")

O'Connor's friendship with Gauguin and interest in the works of van Gogh and Cézanne — he had many photographs of the latter's paintings — led to the accusation that he took his colors from Gauguin, his brushwork from van Gogh, and his composition from Cézanne. All three points are clearly disproved by the 125 works in the retrospective. O'Connor shows himself to be very much his own man, comparatively little influenced by his contemporaries.

The earliest works are Irish landscapes and traditional still lifes. Then, with his settlement in France come sparkling land- and seascapes with coloring that prefigures the brilliance of the Fauves, and massive nudes that had a marked influence on some of his English juniors. In Brittany his drawing became less tentative and much crisper, as in a series of charcoal of peasant women in native costume. He painted romantic, near-Expressionist works such as "Romeo and Juliet" (1910) and nude groups such as "Figures in a Pool" (c. 1897-8) and "The Bathers" (c. 1920). At this period he did a number of fine still-lives, of which "Choufleur" (c. 1926) is typical, and statuesque portraits that have been said to owe something compositionally to Matisse.

One pupil of Matisse who respected O'Connor was the English artist Matthew Smith (1879-1959). After serving with the British Army in World War I he took his demobilization in Paris and settled at Grèz. He met O'Connor in 1919 and with him became a member of the Société des Amis de Montparnasse. O'Connor's influence on Smith is particularly to be seen in a sequence of voluptuous nudes on which Smith started to work in Paris in 1923.

The model for these was Vera Cunningham (1897-1955), to whom Smith was introduced in 1922 by Bernard Meninsky, one of her teachers at the Central School of Art. During their turbulent relationship, Cunningham's painting lapsed into obscurity. She was best known in Britain as Smith's model and muse, though she was producing drawings and paintings of unusual vigor, gradually losing the powerful influences of Smith and Meninsky.

She later found a champion of her art in the French dealer and collector Raymond Creuze, who, with John Hoole, curator of the Barbican Art Gallery, has selected a show of more than 40 Cunningham oils and watercolors, augmented by Matthew Smith nudes and other paintings made at the outset of their relationship.

Vera Cunningham became almost surreal in her fantasy as she freed herself from Smith's strong vision. Frequently she took the female nude as theme, ringing the changes between light-hearted dancers and grieving and tragic figures; at other times she produced quintessential English and poetical fantasies, such as "Poltergeist in the Rain" and "The Metamorphosis of the Vampire."

Long before he met Vera Cunningham, Smith had been married to a fellow painter, Gwen Salmond, who, as a student at the Slade School of Art, had been one of a famous trio of friends. The others were Ida Nettleship, who became the first wife of Augustus John, and Gwen John, Augustus's elder sister. In 1898, after graduation from the Slade, the three went to Paris, where the two Gwens briefly attended Whistler's school. Like O'Connor, Gwen John (1876-1939) fell in love with France. Moreover, she fell in love with Rodin, for whom she modeled. She lived the rest of her life — "an interior life" as the title of the Gwen John retrospective puts it — in the suburb of Meudon, where she moved to be closer to Rodin.

The tempestuous affair with the sculptor did little for her spirit and well-being but much for the quality of her draftsmanship, since Rodin exacted a drawing from her as a daily love token. (There are still drawings of her cat Tiger in the Musée Rodin, where, unsigned, they pass as the master's work.) Throughout her life she concentrated on four themes — portraits of young women, usually in tenebrous interiors; nudes; people in church; and cats. All four are splendidly represented, as are her uncommon landscapes and infrequent flower pieces, in this international retrospective organized and cataloged by the American art historian Cecily Langdale, who is writing the de-



Vera Cunningham's "L'Aristocrate" (detail).

finite catalog of Gwen John's paintings, to be published next year by Yale University Press, and by David Fraser Jenkins, now of the Tate Gallery, formerly curator of painting at the National Gallery of Wales, which has a considerable holding of John's work.

The 125 works in the show are quietly contemplative. They contrast greatly with the passionate colors and wild brushstrokes of O'Connor, Smith and Cunningham.

After examining the work of these four disparate artists, one may well conclude that Gwen John — described by her brother as "this retiring person in black, with her tiny hands and feet, a soft, almost inaudible voice, and delicate Pembroke accent" — is the most powerful of them all.

Roderic O'Connor, 1869-1940.

Barbican Art Gallery, London EC2, through Nov. 3; Ulster Museum, Belfast, Nov. 15 through Jan. 18; National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin, Jan. 30 through March 8; Whitworth Art Gallery, Manchester, March 14 through May 10.

"Matthew Smith," selection from the Mary Keene Bequest, permanently at the Barbican Art Gallery.

"Vera Cunningham," loan show from the Raymond Creuze collection, through Nov. 3.

"Gwen John: An Interior Life," through Nov. 3; Manchester City Art Gallery, Nov. 28 through Jan. 26; Yale Center for British Art, New Haven, Connecticut, Feb. 26 through April 20.

Max Wykes-Joyce writes regularly in the IHT on London art exhibitions.

Institute Buys 3 Portraits of Killers

United Press International

CHICAGO — The Art Institute of Chicago has bought portraits of John Wayne Gacy and two other murderers but says it has no plans to display them.

The institute paid a total of \$270,000 last month to a Chicago artist, Linda Lee, for portraits of Gacy, James Autry, who was ex-

ecuted last year, and Gerald Eugene Stano, convicted of eight murders. The institute's director, James Wood, said the prints "were acquired for their expressive quality as a visual statement."

A Kaleidoscope of U.S. Design

By Suzanne Slesin

NEW YORK — "High Styles: 20th-Century American Design," which opened Thursday at the Whitney Museum of American Art, is a bold and often surprising look at the stylistic innovations in the design of American products and furnishings between 1899 and 1985.

The more than 300 objects in the show are divided into 15-year periods, each organized by a different curator. Unlike most other exhibits surveying design, this one does not try to establish a single aesthetic standard. Rather, the objects — ranging from a Tiffany lamp to a granite cook top — seem to have been selected to challenge conventional notions of taste.

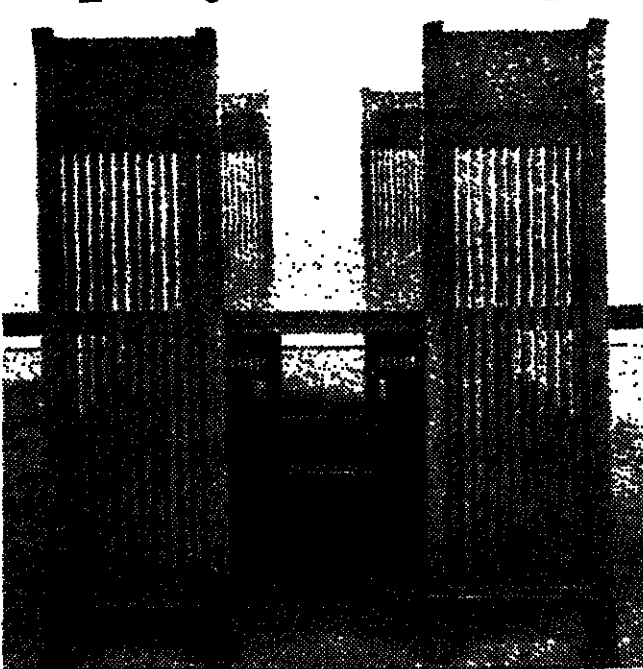
Eclectic directions in design as well as the familiar classic trends are represented in the objects chosen, which are arranged chronologically by period. Along with television sets and Eames chairs, teapots, lamps, radios and clocks — mass-produced industrial-design fare of the 1930s and '40s — there are dozens of handcrafted, one-of-a-kind collector's items such as a 1905 silver inkwell, a 1935 carved Steuben Glass bowl and a sinuous 1963 modernist stand. The amorphous shaped tables that are synonymous with the 1950s appear in the display of the period of their origins, the '30s. It is in such instances — when viewers do a double take — that the show is most intriguing.

While design purists may balk at some of the more esoteric pieces and Bauhaus fans may find the familiar objects of their affections too few and far between, "High Styles" expands and diversifies the definition of design. A grab bag that mirrors the myriad and sometimes contradictory directions design has taken since 1900, the show offers flashes of style and taste rather than a comprehensive historical survey. Provocative and bound to be controversial, the exhibition, however, it is perceived by different viewers, is not boring.

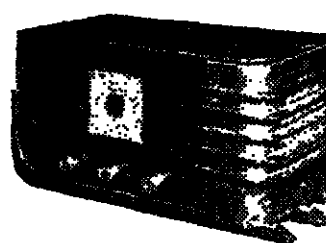
"I think there is a new patriotism now and a receptiveness to learn about the history of design," said Lisa Phillips, an associate curator of the Whitney and the director of the show.

The fact that the exhibit is taking place at the Whitney is in itself noteworthy. The museum has no permanent decorative arts or design collection and this is the first time it has ventured into the area. "We don't collect American design," Phillips explained, "and it did take a bit to convince the museum, although not too much."

Supported by the Chase Manhattan Bank and the National Endowment for the Arts, the show, which took three years to put together, continues through Feb. 16.

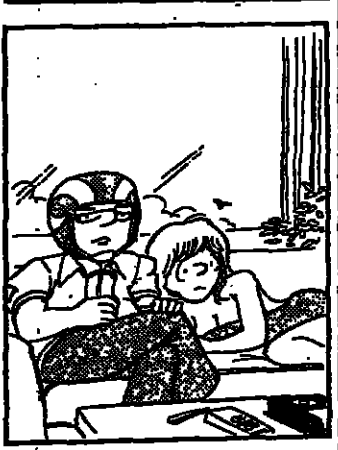


American design show includes dining table and chairs designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1899; radio by Walter Dorwin Teague, 1936.



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WITHOUT COMMUNISM RUSSIA WOULD BE THE GREATEST NATION ON EARTH

Andrei Sakharov, Yelena Bonner, Anatoly Shcharovsky, Rostislav Wainberg, Irina Grivina and a few other Russian dissidents are well known in the West. However, they represent only the tip of the iceberg. For example, who knows about Mrs. Oksana Meshko? Like all other members of the Helsinki Monitoring Group, Mrs. Meshko has been arrested and sentenced to 3 months' prison + 5 years exile in Siberia for Anti-Soviet activities and propaganda. Mrs. Meshko is 30 years old, suffers from diabetes, hypertension, rheumatism, is crippled and almost blind. The temperatures in Siberia range from -10° to -40° Celsius 8 months of the year. Several months ago, she wrote from exile: "For me to winter here is like an untrained athlete attempting to climb Mount Everest. I live here alone in almost complete isolation. The winters here are so horrendous and the local inhabitants frighten me. I'll never survive alone... I hope that good people will at least write me. It is a shame that the mail has not yet arrived." Mrs. Meshko "served" already 10 years during the Stalin era; her late husband and her son served each 10 years. Altogether, the Meshko family gave more than 35 years of their lives in prison camps. In spite of several requests to the Soviet authorities for participation in the Helsinki Monitoring Group, Mrs. Meshko is still in Siberia, where she is dying all alone in the most deplorable circumstances for human mankind: a homeless, old woman of 30 years, sick, crippled and almost blind, the entire body full of wounds caused by lice due to lack of hygiene during winter months. This is only one of the more than thousand dramatic cases of dissidents, who are condemned for the rest of their lives as well as their families. The biggest superpower of the world finds it necessary to put its own harmless citizens, even old women, in exile in Siberia, in prison, labour camps or psychiatric hospitals for criminal acts: religious or human-rights activities, intention to emigrate, writing poetry, letters or articles unpleasant to the communist system. Information such as names, sentences, family address and prison address of 887 "known" cases of political prisoners, including 65 women, are compiled in a comprehensive book of 325 pages, illustrated with more than 300 photographs of dissidents. This book is edited by Dr. Conrad Labaree and his staff with the help of anonymous co-authors in the Soviet-Union and several organizations and individuals in the West. The title of this enlightening book, published by the Foundation "Das Land Und die Welt", e.V., Schellingstrasse 46, D-8000 München 46, B.R., Deutschland.

"LIST OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE USSR"

is:

Action Committees	Actors	Catholics	Editors	Jehovah's	Orators	Prophets	Slavists
Authorities	Activists	Censors	Enlighteners	Journalists	Pacifists	Prosecutors	Socialists
Colleges	Advocates	Chaplains	Engineers	Jurists	Pantheists	Professors	Social Workers
Communes	Agents	Chapmans	Entertainers	Know-a-lots	Parade Queens	Protest Sinners	Sociologists
Consultants	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Lawyers	Peacemakers	Prisoners	Soldiers
Councils	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Leaders	Peace Makers	Scholars	Solicitors
Churches	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Leninists	Phenomena	Psychiatrists	Sportsmen
Embassies	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberals	Philanthropes	Psychologists	Stalinists
Foundations	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Philosophers	Students	Supporters
Institutions	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Physicians	Teachers	Talkers
International Courts	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Libraries	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Ministries	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
News Agencies	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
News Magazines	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Newspapers	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Peace Movements	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
People's Tribunals	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Schools	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Trade Unions	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
TV Stations	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
The United Nations	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Universities	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
Workshops	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers
World Shows	Amateurs	Chapmans	Entrepreneurs	Liberalists	Politicians	Teachers	Talkers

More than 800 men and women with their families are desperate and anxious for an unexpected sign, letters, souvenirs and maybe small gifts from the West. If you wish to write, correspond, support, adopt or invite a Russian dissident, needless to say, your initiative will bring some hope in the heart of your favorite or protégé(s) and might contribute to world peace, information, valuable directives and a list of organizations, which are ready to assist and advise you, are recommended by Mrs. Geline Salovey in her book "Helping hand for oppressed dissidents in the Soviet Union" and goes along with the List of Prisoners. Dozens of friends are at your disposal, in the name of the political prisoners: thank you and may God bless you.

The Foundation "Liberté-Egalité-Fraternité" aims at exposing the dangers of communism and to help its victims and oppressed dissidents. Donations Welcome. Your letters, poems, reactions, suggestions, comments, articles (relevant) information are invited and will be published in the brand new quarterly magazine: "My Opinion" International. First editions available at the end of the year. Send to: L.E.F. - P.O. Box 134 - NL-3740 AC Baarn - The Netherlands.



Total price for the 2 books is US\$ 25 including postage and decals, payable by cheque to the order of and to be mailed to: Liberté-Egalité-Fraternité P.O. Box 134 NL-3740 AD Baarn The Netherlands

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	159 1/2	159 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	80 1/2	80 1/4	80 1/4	80 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	60 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Index	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Transp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Comp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.	
Composite	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Transp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Comp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	159 1/2	159 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+ 1/4

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Advanced	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Declined	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Unchanged	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
New High	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Volume	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Composite	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Transp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Comp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

AMEX Most Active					
Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.	
IBM	160 1/2	159 3/4	159 1/2	159 1/2	+ 1/4
AT&T	120 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/4	120 1/4	+ 1/4
GE	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+ 1/4
IBM	90 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	90 1/4	+ 1/4

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Bonds	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Utilities	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Advanced	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Declined	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Unchanged	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
New High	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Volume	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Advanced	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Declined	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Unchanged	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
New High	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Volume	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

Standard & Poor's Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Transp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Comp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

AMEX Sales					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Transp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Comp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

AMEX Stock Index					
Class	Prev.	Chg.	Chg.	Chg.	
Indus.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Transp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23
Comp.	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	+ 1.23

NYSE Prices at 3-Month Low

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange moved lower Friday, finishing at the lowest level in three months.

The broad-based technical rally that the market staged Thursday extended itself into Friday's early activity. The market was mixed though much of the session. The potential for market gyrations related to Friday's expiration of September stock index futures and options contracts contributed to some investor nervousness, analysts said.

The Dow Jones industrial average turned lower in the afternoon and losses accelerated in the last half hour of trading. The Dow finished down 8.85 to 1,297.94. For the week the Dow fell 9.74 points.

Declines outnumbered advances, 763-722, among the 1,980 issues traded. Volume totaled 101.39 million shares, compared with 100.32 million Thursday.

Before the market opened, government projected, in its "flash" estimate of gross national product growth, that the economy was growing at a mediocre pace of 2.8 percent in the current quarter. The 2.8-percent rate was on the low end of most forecasts and represented only a slight pickup from the revised 1.9-percent growth in the second quarter.

Wall Street's estimates for the GNP estimate ranged from 3 percent to 3.5 percent.

Peabody International Corp. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 10 1/2. Peabody said that litigation between it and companies controlled by Victor Posner, an investor, has

been settled and that a previously announced merger between it and Pullman Co. would proceed.

Richardson-Vicks followed, down 1/4 to 46 1/4. AT&T was third, off 1/4 to 21 1/4.

Northwest Airlines was the session's biggest loser, plummeting 4 1/4 to 51 1/4.

Celanese Corp. was the day's biggest winner, climbing 3 1/4 to 118 1/4. A major brokerage firm upgraded its opinion of the stock.

IBM lost 1 1/4 to 126 1/4. It is offering rebates to dealers on some of its personal computers.

In other technology, Digital Equipment added 1/4 to 108 1/4. Cray Research rose 1/4 to 49 1/4. Burroughs gained 1/4 to 65 1/4. Honeywell lost 1/4 to 64.

E.F. Hutton earned 1/4 to 36 1/4 in active trading. The stock has gained recently on rumors that outside investors, possibly led by Sanford I. Weill and Lew Glucksman, plan a takeover.

TRW added 1/4 to 79. TRW said that it would buy back up to 8 million of its shares and that it was establishing a \$170-million reserve in the current quarter for estimated losses in connection with a company restructuring.

General Foods lost 1/4 to 83 after its board approved anti-takeover measures. Ralston-Purina rose 1/4 to 43 1/4. It said it would sell one of its units for \$450 million and would buy back up to five million common shares.

Among media stocks, Capital Cities Communications added 1/4 to 205. MG-MUA fell 1/4 to 24 1/4. United Cable rose 1/4 to 31 1/4. Chris Craft Industries added 1/4 to 54 1/4.

In autos, General Motors dropped 1/4 to 67 1/4. Ford lost 1/4 to 43 and Chrysler eased 1/4 to 52 1/4.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	100 High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
12 Month	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56	1234.56

(Continued on Page 10)

هكذا من القليل

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Carney, Directors Quit At Wheeling-Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH — The chairman and five directors of strike-bound Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. resigned Friday, paving the way for a realignment of the board to consolidate the power of the company's largest shareholder.

Dennis J. Carney, the chairman and chief executive officer, two vice presidents, and four other board members announced their resignations.

Allen E. Paulson, a long-standing critic of Mr. Carney who owns 30 percent of Wheeling-Pittsburgh's stock, promptly nominated

a new board of directors, which in turn elected him chairman.

George A. Ferris, a former Ford Motor Co. vice president, was elected vice chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Ferris, 69, was head of Ford's Rouge Steel unit when he retired at 65 under Ford's retirement policy.

Mr. Paulson is also chairman of Gulfstream Aerospace Corp., a leading producer of business jet aircraft recently acquired by Chrysler Corp. for \$637 million.

"It's time to do something drastic to break the stalemate," said Robert E. Seymour, who resigned from the board. The company is "that close to going down the tube."

Texas Air Tenders For Frontier Air

DENVER — Texas Air Corp., which recently lost a bid to acquire Trans World Airlines Inc., offered Thursday to buy Frontier Holdings Inc., the parent of Frontier Airlines, for \$234 million.

Texas Air owns Continental Airlines and New York Air and says it already has 800,000 Frontier shares. The company said it would initially make a tender offer of \$20 a share for up to 7 million of Frontier's 12.5-million common shares and equivalents outstanding.

Phil Bakes, president of Continental Airlines, said Frontier Airlines would continue to operate from Denver as a separate airline under its current name in closer cooperation with Continental. Of the 53 cities served by Frontier from Denver, 36 routes do not have Continental service.

Wheeling-Pittsburgh filed for Chapter 11 reorganization in U.S. Bankruptcy Court in April and won approval on July 17 to terminate its labor contract. The company imposed wage and benefit cuts of 18 percent and the company's 8,200 steelworkers walked out in protest.

Since the July 21 walkout, little substantial negotiation has occurred to bring the steelworkers back to work at the company's nine plants in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia.

Mr. Carney lashed out at the United Steelworkers of America in a statement issued in conjunction with his resignation.

He said: "It is unfortunate that the international union and its leaders have elected to cause extensive damage to the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Steel Corp. by ignoring the U.S. marketplace and world competition in steel and ignoring the overriding fact that Wheeling-Pittsburgh is bankrupt."

Nippon Steel, Inland Discuss Venture in U.S.

TOKYO — Nippon Steel Corp. said Friday that it has begun talks with Inland Steel Co., the fourth-largest U.S. steelmaker, to set up a joint venture to produce steel primarily for the auto market.

If agreement is reached, the two companies would build a cold rolling steel plant in the U.S. Midwest with a capacity of 1 million tons a year, said the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, the Japanese economic daily.

Under a five-year voluntary export restraint agreement, signed last year, Japan's quota of steel exports to the United States has been limited to only 5.8 percent of the U.S. market.

A spokesman for Nippon Steel, the world's No. 1 steel maker, confirmed the negotiations with Inland Steel but described them as "very fluid."

The Nihon Keizai report said that Inland Steel, which is based in Chicago, wanted the plant to increase its competitiveness in the U.S. market, and that Nippon Steel wanted to secure its share in the growing market provided by Japanese automakers setting up plants in the United States.

In three years, Japanese automakers are expected to produce 1.2 million vehicles annually in the United States. This would require 400,000 tons of cold rolled steel plates, Nihon Keizai said.

CBS News Cutting 125 Jobs Amid Corporate Tightening

NEW YORK — In the most severe single cutback to its network television news, CBS announced Thursday the elimination of 125 news jobs, representing a 10-percent reduction in the staff of 1,250.

The cutback was more sweeping than had been anticipated.

Edward M. Joyce, the president of CBS News, said in a memorandum to his staff that the cutbacks were caused by "a number of unanticipated adverse financial circumstances" including "in part the consequences of successfully resisting the takeover attempt, a listless economy and a market softness in the advertising marketplace for the balance of this year and 1986."

Last month CBS bought back 21 percent of its stock to block Ted Turner, the Atlanta news executive, in a takeover attempt. As a result, CBS will have increased its total debt to about \$700 million by the end of this year, compared with \$300 million before the stock purchase.

All three television networks are also attracting less advertising revenue this year than they had anticipated — an increase of roughly 7 percent instead of 10 percent. Wall Street analysts still predict that ABC, CBS and NBC together will take in record revenues of \$7 billion this year.

Announcements of cutbacks elsewhere at CBS are expected between now and mid-November. At the same time, however, it was announced that Charles Osgood, a radio and television correspondent and anchor, had signed a new contract.

Ann Morfogen, speaking for CBS, said, "Although there are cost cuts and although correspondents

are being let go it doesn't mean we can't take action to keep people vital to our organization," Mr. Osgood had been discussing a job offer with ABC News.

Two CBS News correspondents are being let go, Larry Pintak, based in Amman, Jordan, and Liz Trotta, who spent six years with CBS after 14 years with NBC. Neil Strasser, a veteran of 33 years at CBS News, and Dallas Townsend, a radio correspondent for 44 years, have elected to take early retirement.

Also being eliminated are two senior CBS News positions, the vice president and assistant to the president, as well as the vice president of labor relations. Ralph Goldberg, 50, an attorney, the assistant to the president, has been with CBS for 25 years.

BHP Stock Gains On Bid Reports

SYDNEY — Speculation on a bid for Broken Hill Pty. dominated trading Friday on Australian stock exchanges, as brokers reported that more than 24 million of the company's 1.03 billion issued shares had changed hands in three days.

On the Sydney market, BHP shares closed at 7.40 dollars (\$5.02) on Friday, up from 7.30 dollars on Thursday.

Analysts said that John Spalvin's Adelaide Steamship Co. and Robert Holmes & Court's Bell Group Ltd. were the buyers. Some brokers said they believed the two held about 14 percent, but that Mr. Spalvin had at least 2 percent more than Mr. Holmes & Court. Neither would comment on the reports.

COMPANY NOTES

Apple Computer Inc. will select a successor for its departed chairman, Steven Jobs, from among the present board, according to executive vice president Del Yocum.

British Petroleum PLC and London and Scottish Marine Oil PLC, in a joint venture, have made an important oil find in the Malacca straits off northeast Sumatra.

Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. will extend its \$8.25-a-share takeover offer for Castlemead Tobacco Ltd. to Feb. 19, 1986. As of the original closing date on Thursday, Bond held 86.6 percent of CTL's issued capital of 145.53-million shares.

BOT Lease Co., leading a consortium of 26 Japanese firms, has ordered three A300-600 aircraft from Airbus Industrie Co.

C. Itoh & Co. America Inc. en-

tered a guilty plea to criminal charges of making false statements to the U.S. Customs Service. The subsidiary admitted selling \$2-million worth of steel at prices below the amounts declared.

Hitachi Ltd. suggested to its West German partner, BASF AG, that they halt sales of medium and large general-purpose computers to South Africa, a spokesman said.

Hoare Govett Bond Broking Ltd. will cease operation as an interdealer broker in Eurobonds, viewing this role as incompatible with the plans of its parent, Hoare Govett Ltd., to expand activity in the Eurobond market.

Investronics, which is linked to the department store chain El Corte Ingles in Spain, will produce a personal computer. Spectrum 128, developed by British Sinclair.

Midcon Corp. said it has received approval from the U.S. Federal Trade Commission to proceed with the acquisition of United Energy Resources Inc. Midcon said it will purchase for \$41 a share all United Energy shares tendered by 5 P.M. Sept. 19, when the expired.

NBC Cable News will start no later than June 1, 1986 if cable systems commit 13.5-million subscribers by December, according to Lawrence K. Grossman, NBC News president.

News International, the European subsidiary of the corporation headed by Rupert Murdoch, has entered into a television alliance with the Belgian holding company Groupe Bruxelles Lambert.

New United Motors Manufacturing, the joint venture of Toyota and General Motors, has begun training U.S. workers in Japan in order to add a second shift producing Novas.

At General Foods, New Products Prove a Slow Recipe for Profit

By N.R. Kleinfeld
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Jello, Maxwell House coffee, Post Grape-Nuts, Girds Eye frozen peas, Kool-Aid, Oscar Mayer hot dogs, Log Cabin syrup, Louis Rich turkeys, Ronzoni spaghetti, Entenmann's doughnuts, Cool Whip dessert topping.

There is not much that those products have in common — except that they all come out of the cavernous warehouses of the mighty General Foods Corp.

If there is any doubt about the length of the General Foods shadow in the supermarket, one only has to consider that the company is the country's No. 1 maker of coffee, frozen vegetables, frozen novelty desserts, sliced meats, fresh baked goods, table syrup, powdered soft drinks and packaged desserts.

Five years ago, General Foods was reliant on coffee. Throughout the 1970s, in fact, it was a hibernating giant, doing little to change its product mix.

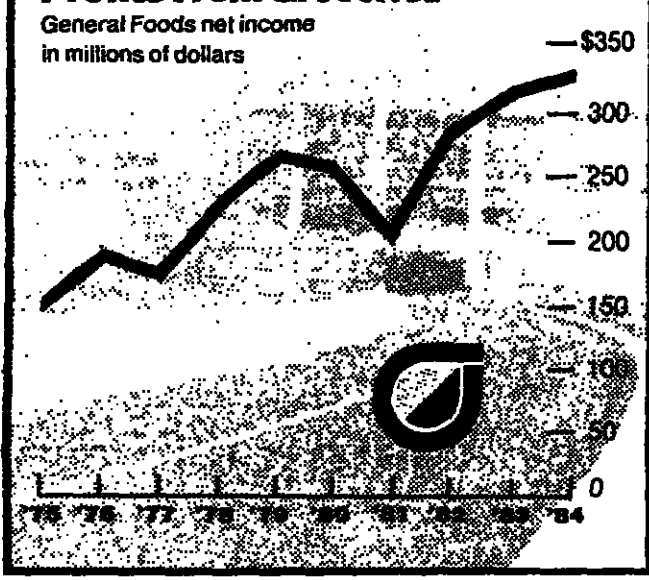
But it bolted into this decade ready to extend its kingdom. It is fortifying its lead in desserts and beverages, while at the same time moving into main-course foods and gourmet items. And what it cannot readily make in its labs, it has willingly paid for on the acquisition market.

Although earnings improvements are still slow in coming, Wall Street clearly feels that the \$9-billion company is poised to deliver results. General Foods stock, selling as low as \$29 a share in 1983, has zoomed, hovering near \$90 last week, although it slipped \$4 on Thursday to close at \$84.75.

It's a premier company in the food industry, or for that matter in the whole consumer goods industry," said Roger Cummins, a food analyst at Wertheim & Co. "Strong brand names, very broad product lines, excellent marketing, very large advertising budgets. Plus it's an improving company, based on changes by current management."

It is also a hot prospect on the

Profits From Groceries



The New York Times

takeover list. Takeover rumors have swirled around the company in the last few months, as they have around lots of other consumer-product companies.

The most repeated rumor is that Philip Morris Inc., the biggest U.S. cigarette company, is set to dangle a \$5-billion offer, which would come out to about \$100 a share. In early June, R.J. Reynolds Industries Inc., the No. 2 cigarette maker, reached an agreement to buy Nabisco Brands Inc., one of the leading food companies, and Philip Morris is believed to be eager for a similar deal with a consumer-products heavyweight.

General Foods has said repeatedly that it has not been approached. Philip Morris will not comment. In July, however, General Foods adopted some anti-takeover artillery, including a provision that any hostile bid would have to be approved by owners of at least 80 percent of the company's shares.

The company has also been buy-

ing back its own stock. It picked up 9 percent of the outstanding shares last year and another 2 percent so far this year.

As has long been true, General Foods sells more food than any other U.S. company. Americans spend something like \$225 billion on groceries, and General Foods collects about 4 percent of those sales. The company employs 35,000 people in 20 countries. Its brands are sold in more than 100 countries.

For all its products, though, General Foods ended the 1970s with roughly 40 percent of its revenues stemming from coffee alone (Maxwell House, Sanka, Yuban, Brim). Most of the remainder of General Foods's money came from other old warhorses like Jell-O and Log Cabin that held out little promise for growth. Profits seemed to be frozen.

"They rested on their hands," Mr. Cummins said. "They felt they were the smartest company in the industry, that they could do things other companies couldn't do. They became overconfident and complacent. And their earnings growth was very disappointing."

"We went through a lot of introspection and soul-searching to re-think our goal and mission," said Irwin Engelman, General Foods's executive vice president and chief financial officer. "And the company found out it liked a lot of things and didn't like a lot of things."

James L. Ferguson, chief executive officer of General Foods since 1973, had been adhering to a path of cutting costs and squeezing all he could out of established brands.

But by the end of the 1970s, he had gotten about as much as there was to get. Per capita consumption of coffee continued its downward slide and as Procter & Gamble Co. put its Folgers brand into national distribution in 1978.

So the chairman got to work engineering a new strategy. He appointed Philip L. Smith president and chief operating officer in October 1981, and Mr. Smith began mapping out the direction.

A goal was set for earnings to grow each year at 3 percent to 5 percent above the rate of inflation. But the food-processing industry grew only at about 1 percent a year. So the company figured it had to plunge into new markets and to work harder in the areas of the food world that were hot.

With the ascendancy of working women, single people and waistline-watchers, more healthy and low-calorie foods have become popular, and foods could be eaten as fast as the package could be unwrapped have become what many people want.

So General Foods slimmed its organization down, decentralizing

operations, reducing headquarters staff and getting rid of soft spots such as the Burger Chef fast-food chain and Gaines Pet Foods.

It also fattened product lines, by developing and acquiring.

For example, General Foods paid \$469 million in 1981 to get Oscar Mayer, the biggest acquisition in its history. In 1982, it came up with \$315 million to get Entenmann's bakery.

Last year, it picked up Ronzoni for \$22 million and it paid \$60 million for Orwot Foods, a specialty bread maker.

In addition, it has expanded the acquisitions by pushing their regional product lines into its national distribution network. General Foods's ambition, for instance, is to make Entenmann's the first national fresh-baked goods company. Last year, it introduced Entenmann's coffee cakes and doughnuts to the West Coast and Denver.

Acquisitions can bring surprise blessings. When General Foods bought Oscar Mayer, it got one of that company's subsidiaries, a processed turkey company named Louis Rich, as part of the transaction. The company was losing money; now, riding the trend away from red meat, it is solidly in the black, proving more valuable than Oscar Mayer.

It also developed new products, such as Crystal Light, a powdered, non-carbonated, sugar-free soft drink in such flavors as iced tea (the most popular), lemonade and lemon-lime. The drink, which was targeted at young, on-the-go singles, reached national distribution last year and rang up nearly \$150 million worth of business.

General Foods has also siphoned new life from old product bodies. Jell-O, for example, was made ready-to-eat — Jell-O Pudding Pops.

The Pudding Pops came out in 1982, followed last year by frozen Jell-O Gelatin Pops. The two products together attracted \$140 million worth of business last year. These fit into a category known as frozen novelties, the fastest-growing category in the grocery store.

For Raisin Bran, another elderly product, General Foods stirred in some honey and nuts and had a companion product, Honey Nut Crunch Raisin Bran. The company said the cereal has been doing well with the health-conscious set.

Mr. Engelman, the executive vice president, said that coffee, which was 40 percent of revenues five years ago, is now 28 percent.

The second-biggest category is meats, about 18 percent. It was zero five years ago. In 1981, 25 percent of the product line was "well-aligned with emerging trends." Now it is 45 percent.

In 1980, 60 percent of revenues were from brands that were No. 1. Now 75 percent are. Some 35 percent of revenues today are from businesses that General Foods was not in five years ago.

However, nothing wonderful has shown up on the bottom line so far. To be sure, the company has absorbed debt from buying companies and has had to bear the cost of developing new products and getting acquired ones into the national pipeline.

Still, even Mr. Engelman admitted that last year was a disappointment. In the fiscal year ended March 30, net income rose only 2.5 percent, below the rate of inflation, to \$324.9 million on sales of \$9.02 billion.

The earnings were hurt in part because of overseas earnings slippage from the strong dollar, since international sales constitute 20 percent of the company's business. Moreover, beverage sales suffered from the brisk weather in the summer of 1984, and Oscar Mayer was bothered by labor disputes.

In the company's first fiscal

Steel Focus Shifts to Prices

(Continued from Page 9)

ing of their own, if executives of some of the major companies have their way. The idea, bitterly opposed by the unions, is to ease out of some areas — particularly the expensive production of slabs and ingot — by buying slab overseas. This would allow them to concentrate on finishing bars, sheet and other products.

Shipments of semifinished steel are not counted in the import-control program's attempt to limit foreign steel to 18.5 percent of the U.S. market. Semifinished steel accounts for about 3 percent of total foreign market penetration in the United States.

Tom Graham, U.S. Steel's chief operating officer for steel, told a marketplace recently that the marketplace for steel in the United States "would accept a finishing operation in this country with remote-steelmaking. The economics are so powerful that if we can overcome national chauvinism, it's almost as sure as death and taxes."

■ **U.S. Steel Plans New Pricing**
U.S. Steel is planning a new pricing structure next year that will boost costs to purchasers. The Associated Press reported from Pittsburgh.

The No. 1 U.S. steelmaker said it would reduce its list prices for sheet steel but, at the same time, trim the discounts it now offers, and that will result in its customers paying more than they do now.

The change is designed to bring prices for U.S. Steel's sheet prod-

ucts closer to what customers are actually paying, a company spokesman, William E. Keslar, said.

"It's fairly widely recognized that there have been a lot of dollars per ton taken off the price in the marketplace," Mr. Keslar said. "We're moving to a price that more accurately reflects what's going on in the marketplace."

The company said it would cut by \$60 a ton both the price for steel and the existing discount, which will also be trimmed an additional 40 percent.

A hypothetical ton of steel listing at \$500 a ton and discounted \$100 will cost \$416 under the new structure instead of the \$400 charged under the old system, Mr. Keslar said.

Both Bethlehem and National Steel Corp., a division of National Intergroup Inc., are studying the U.S. Steel plan, company spokesmen said Friday.

Charles Bradford, steel analyst for the Merrill Lynch investment firm, said the change was partly the result of the Reagan administration's steel import controls. Imports have dipped since midsummer.

"I think you'll see more of these increases coming as the import program works," he said.

Mr. Bradford said most of the industry's volume was tied up in long-term contracts that would not immediately be affected by the change. But, he said, "the price increase is really needed if these guys are going to make it."

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Belgium	B.Fr.	9,020	4,870	2,680
Denmark	D.Kr.	1,930	1,040	570
Finland	F.M.	1,410	760	414
France	F.F.	1,220	640	352
Germany	D.M.	480	261	144
Great Britain	£	101	55	30
Greece	Dr.	15,620	8,464	4,692
Netherlands	Fl.	550	298	166
Ireland	Ir.L.	115	62	34
Italy	Lire	275,000	149,040	82,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	9,020	4,870	2,680
Norway	N.Kr.	1,420	765	423
Portugal	Esc.	13,900	7,430	4,090
Spain	Ptas.	21,200	11,500	6,300
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,470	795	431
Switzerland	S.Fr.	430	235	129
Rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East	\$	322	174	95
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States	\$	442	238	130
Asia	\$	442	238	130

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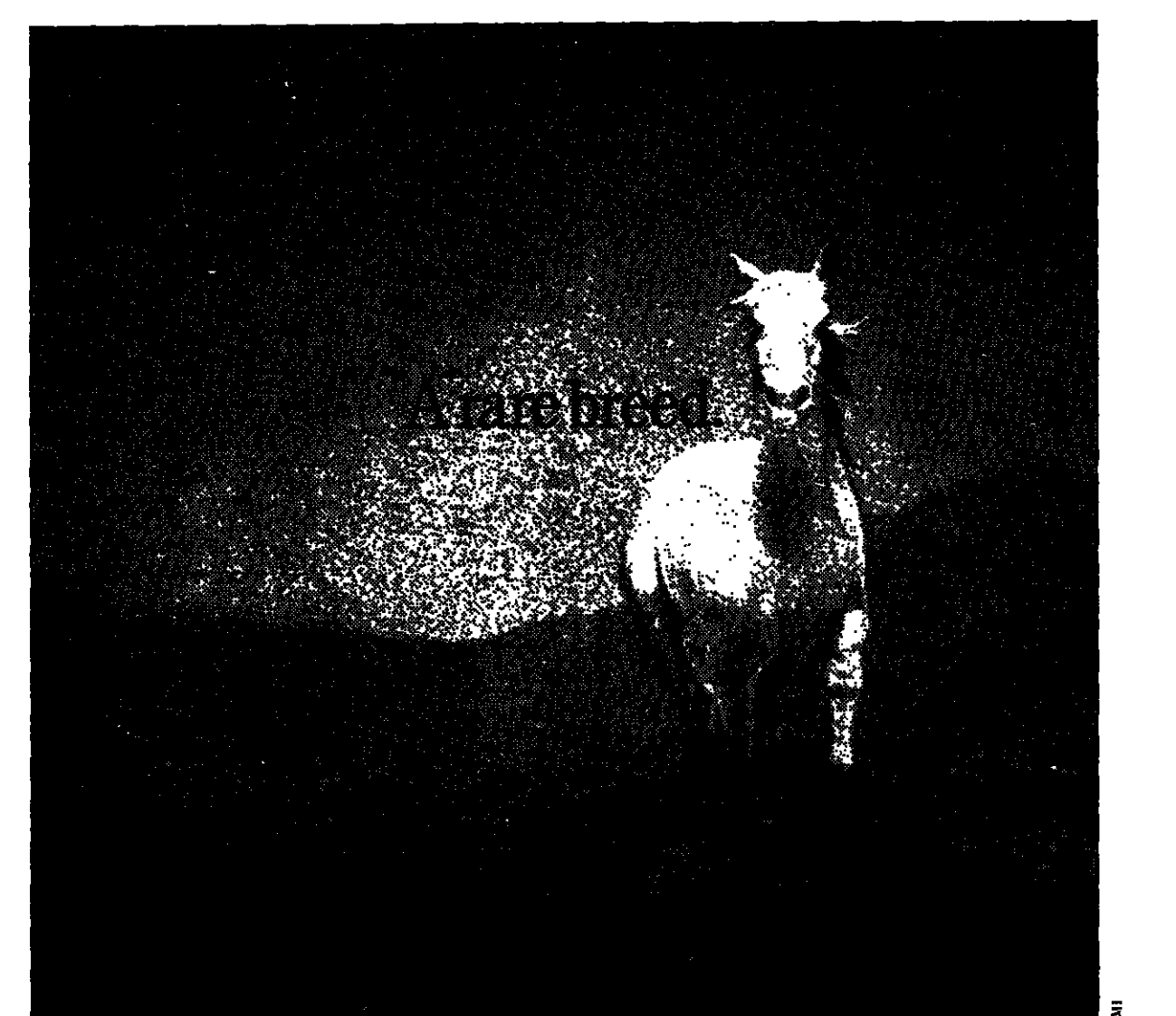
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Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Week High Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	ADN	1.00 4.2 10	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	+
12 1/2	ADN	1.00 4.2 10	12 1/2 12 1/2	12 1/2	+
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Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 20

Dollar

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
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Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
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Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
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Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
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Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
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Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00

Floating-Rate Notes

Sept. 20

Dollar

Issuer/Note	Coupon	Next	Bid	Ask
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00

Floating-Rate Notes

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Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
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Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00
Alfred 10/95	10.00	10/10/95	100.00	100.00

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SPORTS

Archie Moore Remembers: The Fight, And the Loss

By John Ed Bradley
Washington Post Service

LAS VEGAS — Archie Moore sits on the edge of the king-size bed in his hotel room and stares out the window. He is wearing one of those crocheted beanies he likes so much, with a little gold bulldog pinned to its center.

At least it looks like a bulldog, though it may be a mongoose. That is what they called him a long time ago: The Old Mongoose. Archie Moore, light heavyweight champion of the world.

He is remembering that night in September 30 years ago, when he took it to Rocky Marciano and Rocky took it to him, and as a result they both left the ring changed men.

"But I could have taken it from him," Moore says. "I could have been heavy-weight champion of the world. I could have... And his voice, once strong with possibility, fades."

For the most part, Moore, who is 71, enjoys talking about the old days, has been doing it all week as Larry Holmes prepared for his fight Saturday night with Michael Spinks. Moore was hired as a consultant to Holmes, the world heavyweight champ preparing to defend his title on the 30th anniversary of the night Moore and Marciano took it to each other, and Marciano won the last fight of his life.

If Holmes beats Spinks, the undisputed light heavyweight champ, he will be the Marciano's 49-0 record, which, Moore says, would have been 48-1 had a certain something not happened.

And that is why he is looking off through the window, because he cannot forgive or forget, because he cannot let go of the memory.

He remembers: "It was comical, the way Rocky looked in the ring. He was like a bull with gloves on, trying to fight. From all I'd seen of him, his way was to come out like a swarm of bees, swarming over people."

"But this fight with me he did not come out that way," Moore says. "I said to him, 'Rocky, I thought you'd come out to fight.' And that made him mad, so I jabbed him once or twice and whistled a few over his head."

Moore assumes the classic boxing pose, fists clenched tightly. He takes a stab at the bright air, then asks you to picture the ropes around him. The window there is one side of the ring, the wall another. You can feel the crowd if you let yourself.

Moore remembers: "In the second round, he came out swinging, which was okay. A fighter can size up what's coming immediately, and I saw what was about to happen."

"I feinted him and he threw an overhand right, and it sailed off because I stepped back. Then I moved in, and I hit him with an uppercut. I hit him and watched him fall."

Moore falls to the floor, but at this moment he is not Archie Moore. He is Rocky Marciano, his old friend, down on his knees with both arms extended for support, waiting for the count.

Moore counts off two seconds — the two seconds that referee Henry Kessler counted out above the roar of 60,000 in New York — and he, Moore, who is Marciano, pulls himself off the floor and leans against the window, against the ropes.

His eyes blur. He looks embarrassed, yet he is appealing to the crowd. He holds his gloves high and smiles as if to say, "You can't hurt me, you can't. I'm Rocky Marciano, and you can't hurt me."

Moore steps away from the window. It is 1955 all over again; it is Sept. 21, and Archie Moore has



Archie Moore fell to the punches of Rocky Marciano in the eighth round of their historic fight on Sept. 21, 1955.

just dropped the heavyweight champion of the world to his knees.

"I thought, 'I got him now, I got him.' And he's standing up against those ropes, looking at the people as if he wants to apologize for going down."

"The referee looked for me to go to the corner clear across the ring, but I'm smart, you see. I'm in the one right here," Moore hurries past the window and stands next to the television set.

"All I have to do is swing out and hit him again, but Kessler swings his butt between me and Rocky. He starts to count again, and he grabs Rocky's gloves and he wipes those damn gloves against his chest."

"It takes six seconds, I know, and he's quit counting, and my corner's shouting for me to hit Rocky, they're saying that ain't no eight-count. Then Kessler pulls Rocky's gloves and snaps his head back. And that gets him going again, snapping his head that way."

"But I'm standing there looking," at Kessler "right in the eyes, and he's looking in my eyes. And he sees the hate in my eyes; he sees it all right. And he knows I hate him; I hate him to this day."

Archie Moore sits back down on the edge of the bed and closes his eyes. The window is a window again, the television is no longer in the corner of a boxing ring. And Rocky Marciano has been dead 16 years.

Thirty years ago Saturday, Rocky Marciano knocked down Archie Moore six times before the fight ended in the ninth. The last time he hit the canvas, The Old Mongoose, who then was 41, tried to pull himself up by the ropes but could not make it.

Moore had spent the best of three years trying to get the fight with Marciano, had spent long nights writing letters to newspapers and congressmen asking them to help his cause by talking it up in the papers.

He had told everybody he could win. He had put his reputation on the line. But his dream had died with the talk, and he found himself taking a seat against the corner turnbuckle and watching Marciano raise his arms in victory for the last time ever.

Thirty years ago came a big, hard night, and it would never die.

"In the final analysis," Archie Moore is saying, "Rocky Marciano's superior condition wore me down, and my age."

"I was angered by what the referee had done to me, and that didn't help. I began to fight Rocky Marciano's fight by trying to outslug him. I lost my cool. He outslugged me. I couldn't trade punches with him."

"What happened in the end, I was out there in deep water, and I had to swim or else. You know the rest."

Reds Giving NL West Its Own Title Race

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Do not dismiss the Cincinnati Reds just yet. There may be a pennant race in the National League West after all. There is for sure in the East Division, where the New York Mets drew to within one game of the St. Louis Cardinals on Thursday night.

The Reds got 19 hits in defeating the Atlanta Braves, 15-5. That, with Houston's triumph over first-place Los Angeles, put the Reds only five and one-half games behind the Dodgers. And those teams play each other three more times.

"We still have a lot of games left," said Nick Esasky, whose three-run home run in the seventh inning delivered the game-winning run. "If we keep doing what we're doing now, we've got a chance of winning it."

What the Reds are doing now is winning: five in a row and eight of their last 10. What the Dodgers are doing is losing: four of their last five.

In the seventh, with Atlanta leading, 3-2, Pete Rose led off with a single off loser Pascual Perez. Dave Parker doubled and Esasky hit reliever Gene Garber's first pitch into the left-field seats.

Rose got three hits in the game to go over the 100 mark for the 23d straight season, breaking the record he had shared with Ty Cobb and Carl Yastrzemski.

The Reds got nine runs in the ninth inning, four on Parker's grand slam, to make it easy for Tom Browning to win his 18th game, most among rookies in the major leagues.

"The last two times out, I've had a nine-run inning, and it's nice to see that," Browning said.

Astros 6, Dodgers 5: In Los Angeles, Craig Reynolds hit two triples and a single and drove in the go-ahead run as Houston, behind 17 hits, won its ninth straight.

The Dodgers scored three times in the eighth but left the tying run on in the ninth as Enos Cabell hit into a fielder's choice and pinch-hitter Greg Brock grounded out.

Mets 5, Cubs 1: Sid Fernandez held Chicago to one hit — Gary Matthews' third-inning homer — for eight innings. New York while Gary Carter, Darrell Strawberry and George Foster homered for the Mets.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Phillies 6, Cardinals 3: Ozzie Virgil and Luis Apugeto each drove in two runs in Philadelphia as their team scored six times in the second and third innings to end St. Louis' seven-game winning streak.

Pirates 8, Expos 6: R.J. Reynolds' homer, leading off the 10th, gave Pittsburgh its victory in Montreal.

Padres 11, Giants 3: Kurt Bevacqua singled in two runs during a six-run second inning as San Diego won in San Francisco. (AP, UPI)

Coleman Steals His 100th Base

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Rookie Vince Coleman of the St. Louis Cardinals became the third player in National League history to steal 100 or more bases in a season when he stole second in the fifth inning of Thursday night's game.

The only other National League players to steal 100 bases in one season were Maury Wills, 104 in 1962, and Lou Brock, 118 in 1974.

It was Coleman's 146th game. Brock, when he set the National League record in 1974, had 106 at that point.

Angels Win, Tying Royals in AL West

The Associated Press

CHICAGO — Reggie Jackson hit two home runs Thursday night for the California Angels as they beat the Chicago White Sox, 6-4, and tied for the lead in the American League West.

But while the Angels were tying the Kansas City Royals, the New York Yankees were fit to be tied.

The AL West became the closest division race in baseball after the Seattle Mariners beat the Royals, 6-4, to complete a four-game sweep, and the Angels' John Candelaria shut out the White Sox on a six-hitter.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

In the East, the idle Toronto Blue Jays' lead became five and one-half games with the Yankees' seventh straight loss, a 10-3 drubbing by the Detroit Tigers.

The Angels scored a run in the third inning, then got to starting pitcher Tom Seaver in the seventh for three runs. Jackson hit a two-run homer in the eighth and his 52nd in the majors in the ninth.

"I'm really enjoying this pennant race," said Candelaria, who came to the Angels on Aug. 2 in a trade from Pittsburgh and pitched his first shutout since July 1984. "If we keep playing the way we have, this thing is going to go down right to the end."

Mariners 6, Royals 4: In Kansas City, Missouri, Alvin Davis and Dave Henderson doubled during a two-run ninth that gave Seattle its ninth victory in 10 games against the Royals this season.

The Mariners had tied at 4 with two runs in the eighth off Dan Quisenberry, then beat the Royals' ace reliever in the ninth. Davis led off with a double and pinch-runner Ricky Nelson was sacrificed to third before Henderson doubled and scored on John Moses' single.

When the Royals' Lonnie Smith hit a two-run homer in the fifth, it ended a club-record string of 30 scoreless innings.

Tigers 10, Yankees 3: Darrell Evans hit two of his team's four homers in Detroit and New York's newly acquired Joe Mauer was chased in the second inning, having given up six runs on seven hits.

"It happens to great teams," said the Yankees' manager, Billy Martin. "You can't give up. It's very frustrating. All of a sudden our pitchers stop pitching and our hitters stop hitting. Usually, you have one or the other. But both of them?"

"You can't even manage. What can you do when you're down seven or eight runs?"

Brewers 5, Orioles 2: Billy Joe Robinson homered to help Milwaukee win in Baltimore. The Orioles' Eddie Murray hit his 30th homer for the fourth season. With 115 runs batted in, he has driven in more than 100 four consecutive years.



Gary Carter, who earlier had hit a home run, was tagged out by the Cubs' Jody Davis as he tried to score in the seventh inning. But Mets won, 5-1, and closed to one game of the lead in the National League's East Division when St. Louis was beaten, 6-3, in Philadelphia.

Dolphins-Chiefs Game May Become a Family Affair

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Kansas City Chiefs and the Miami Dolphins have made their occasional meetings memorable. Perhaps the most celebrated was their American Conference playoff game in 1971, which remains the longest National Football League game ever played. It was decided in the 23d minute of overtime, when Gary Yepremian of the Dolphins kicked a 37-yard field goal.

The Chiefs, 2-0 this season, and the Dolphins, 1-1, play again Sunday at the Orange Bowl in Miami in a game with potentially historic ramifications: This could become the first time in NFL history that a quarterback is sacked by his brother-in-law.

Cindi Maas is the former Cindi Marino. Her husband, Bill, is the Chiefs' nose tackle. Her brother, Dan, is the Dolphins' quarterback.

The brothers-in-law spoke to each other twice this week. "I wanted to know what they were going to play in their secondary," Marino said Thursday. "He wanted to know when he was going to be double-teamed."

Maas said they discussed the notion of sackings. "We laughed about it," he said. "He told me if I get across the line, he's going to have someone there waiting to tripblock on me. I told him where I need help is on that 'wham' play, when I get through and a running back comes from somewhere and whacks me."

Maas and Marino are friends and former teammates. They played together for four years at the University of Pittsburgh, where Maas met his wife one summer day in a dormitory. She was painting walls. A year and a half ago, they were married.

"We got along real well," Marino said. "On the field, though, I imagine our relationship will change."

Still, the Dolphins are the only team in the league that has not allowed its quarterback to be sacked. Part of the reason is Marino's quick release of a pass.

The Dolphins will get help in their defensive backfield. Veteran Glenn Blackwood, who rejoined the team only last week after a long contract holdout, will start Sunday. The Dolphins are favored by 5 points.

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Houston (1-1) at Pittsburgh (1-1): No longer the pushovers they once were, the young Oilers are playing with unaccustomed enthusiasm, evident throughout last week's 16-13 loss in Washington. [The Oilers said Thursday that a member of the league's officiating department had called to say that cornerback Steve Brown's interception for a 23-yard touchdown in the third quarter of that game had been downgraded to a penalty, and that a 16-yard pass to Drew Hill late in the game should have counted as a completion and a touchdown.] The Oilers' passing game needs a little boost, and they

NFL PREVIEW

could get it with the expected return of Harvey Salem at left tackle. The Steelers looked flat in losing to Cleveland on Monday night, rushing for only 54 yards and having difficulty completing passes. (Steelers by 6 points.)

New England (1-1) at Buffalo (0-2): Both lost last Sunday, but the Bills by more than other teams. They were routed by the Jets, 42-3, which makes it hard to believe they can correct all the things necessary to beat the Patriots, a better team than the Jets. The Patriots had a bad time against the Bears, rushing for 27 yards; but the Bills gave up 288 rushing yards to the Jets. (Patriots by 6.)

San Diego (1-1) at Cincinnati (0-2): This is a vastly important game for both teams. Both had the same problem last Sunday: defense. The Bengals appear to have the edge this time, since there may be no limit to the number of passing yards the Chargers can give up. Seattle got 494 in a wild, 49-35 victory so, if nothing else, the Chargers' cornerbacks still may be a little tired. (Bengals by 4.)

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
St. Louis (2-0) at New York (1-1): The Cardinals have given up 51 points in two games, which puts this game in reach for the Giants. But their secondary, which has held up well so far, has not yet faced a quarterback of Neil Lomax's ability. He threw for 350 yards and for 300 the last time the Cardinals and Giants played, in 1984. (Game rated even.)

Philadelphia (0-2) at Washington (1-1): With a rookie quarterback in Randall Cunningham and a bad offensive line, the Eagles will have difficulty winning, even though the Redskins' two best runners, John Riggins and George Rogers, were hurt against the Oilers. The Redskins may have to pass more, and the Eagles' secondary has played well; also, Joe Theismann has not consistently made use of his deep receivers. (Redskins by 14.)

Tampa Bay (0-2) at New Orleans (0-2): Both teams have given up many yards and points, a surprising turn of events for the Saints. A year ago, they had the top-rated pass defense in the league, yet they have given up 395 and 327 yards in the air. Steve Deberg, the Buccaneers' quarterback, has played better than any of the Saints' quarterbacks. (Saints by 24.)

INTERCONFERENCE
New York Jets (1-1) vs. Green Bay (1-1) at Milwaukee: Despite the lopsided victory last week, the Jets have reason for concern. The Packers, in defeating the Giants, got excellent play from their defensive line, holding the Giants to 76 yards rushing and sacking Phil Simms five times. The Packers also expect to have two key defensive players back, linebacker Mike Douglass and safety Mark Murphy. (Packers by 6.)

Cleveland (1-1) at Dallas (1-1): With Danny White throwing three interceptions and the offense losing two key fumbles in last week's loss to Detroit, the Cowboys do not appear to be the automatic pick they normally are. Besides, the Browns are an up-and-coming team with a gritty quarterback in Gary Danielson and a defense that plays well against the pass. The Browns held Lomax to 203 yards and the Steelers' Mark Malone, who had thrown for 287 yards and 5 touch-

downs the week before, to 178 yards and 1 touchdown. The Browns also picked up some offensive help Thursday, acquiring veteran wide receiver John Jefferson from Green Bay a day after Jefferson ended his contract holdout. (Cowboys by 7.)

Denver (1-1) at Atlanta (0-2): Three of the Falcons' defensive backs were hurt last Sunday, and that should make it almost impossible for them to beat the Broncos. John Elway is coming off his best game, when he completed 28 passes for 353 yards and 4 touchdowns in a 34-23 victory over the Saints. (Broncos by 6.)

Detroit (2-0) at Indianapolis (0-2): Each of the Lions' victories has been close, but this is likely to be a rout. The Colts have yet to demonstrate any semblance of a running game. Nor have they been able to mount any pressure on the opposing quarterback. (Lions by 5.)

San Francisco (1-1) at Los Angeles Raiders (1-1): The Raiders' man-to-man defensive scheme showed an uncommon vulnerability to the long pass in a 36-20 loss to Kansas City on Thursday night. The 49ers usually pick a team into submission with short-yardage passing, but this time might try throwing long more often. (49ers by 3.)

MONDAY NIGHT
Los Angeles Rams (2-0) at Seattle (2-0): Eric Dickerson, the league's leading rusher last season, and nose tackle Greg Meisner are expected to make their first starts this season, but it is more likely that quarterback Dieter Brock will determine whether the Rams win. The Seahawks have less trouble stopping runners than passers; Dan Fouts threw for 449 yards last Sunday despite the Seahawks winning, 49-35. (Seahawks by 6.)

SCOREBOARD

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Milwaukee	010 122 000-5 12	W	1
Baltimore	000 101 000-2 1	W	1
Washington	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Seattle	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Los Angeles	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
San Francisco	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
San Diego	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
California	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Chicago	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Philadelphia	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Pittsburgh	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Cleveland	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Minnesota	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
St. Louis	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Atlanta	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Braves	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Reds	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Cardinals	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Pirates	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Expos	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Yankees	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Blue Jays	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Toronto	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Indians	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Mariners	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Royals	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
Angels	000 000 000-0 0	L	1
White Sox	000 000 000-0 0	L	1

Transition

BASKETBALL			
NEW JERSEY	100 80 20-10	W	1
ATLANTA	90 70 20-10	L	1
PHOENIX	80 60 20-10	L	1
LOS ANGELES	70 50 20-10	L	1
MEMPHIS	60 40 20-10	L	1
INDIANAPOLIS	50 30 20-10	L	1
CHICAGO	40 20 20-10	L	1
PORTLAND	30 10 20-10	L	1
MINNESOTA	20 10 20-10	L	1
DENVER	10 0 20-10	L	1
UTAH	0 0 20-10	L	1
OKLAHOMA CITY	0 0 20-10	L	1
NEW ORLEANS	0 0 20-10	L	1
HOUSTON	0 0 20-10	L	1
SAN ANTONIO	0 0 20-10	L	1
SAN JUAN	0 0 20-10	L	1
NEW YORK	0 0 20-10	L	1
BOSTON	0 0 20-10	L	1
BRUINS	0 0 20-10	L	1
FLORIDA	0 0 20-10	L	1
WISCONSIN	0 0 20-10	L	1
ILLINOIS	0 0 20-10	L	1
MAINE	0 0 20-10	L	1
VERMONT	0 0 20-10	L	1
NORTH CAROLINA	0 0 20-10	L	1
SOUTH CAROLINA	0 0 20-10	L	1
MISSISSIPPI	0 0 20-10	L	1
ALABAMA	0 0 20-10	L	1
LOUISIANA	0 0 20-10	L	1
TEXAS	0 0 20-10	L	1
OKLAHOMA STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
KANSAS	0 0 20-10	L	1
NEBRASKA	0 0 20-10	L	1
NEBRASKA STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
UTAH STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
NEW MEXICO	0 0 20-10	L	1
ARIZONA	0 0 20-10	L	1
ARIZONA STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
IDAHO	0 0 20-10	L	1
OREGON	0 0 20-10	L	1
OREGON STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
WASHINGTON	0 0 20-10	L	1
WASHINGTON STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
CALIFORNIA	0 0 20-10	L	1
UTAH STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
NEW MEXICO	0 0 20-10	L	1
ARIZONA	0 0 20-10	L	1
ARIZONA STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
IDAHO	0 0 20-10	L	1
OREGON	0 0 20-10	L	1
OREGON STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
WASHINGTON	0 0 20-10	L	1
WASHINGTON STATE	0 0 20-10	L	1
CALIFORNIA	0 0 20-10	L	1

Football

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE			
W	L	T	Pct.
1	0	0	1.000
2	0	0	

